# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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# AMERICAN BLUEJACKETS DRIVEN FROM KINGSTON WHILE ENGAGED IN SUCCORING STRICKEN PEOPLE

## *HOMES ARE STILL BEING DESTROYED BY THE SWEEP OF RAGING RIVERS*

### Cold Weather and a Gale Increases Suffering of the Victims.

### OHIO VALLEY TURNED INTO VAST INLAND SEA

**Property Damage Is Already Enormous and the Rivers Are Still Rising—Many Towns in the Ohio Valley Are Isolated.**

Cincinnati, January 20.—Cold weather and a gale of wind increased the suffering of those thousands who had been made homeless by the flooded Ohio, and a number of buildings that had been weakened by the water went down before the wind last night and today. The first and probably most serious loss by collapsing of walls was during the night, when several floors in the buildings on Walnut street, occupied by the A. Janssen Wholesale Grocery Company, and the Ohio Butterine Company, went down with a crash that could be heard for several blocks. Both buildings were heavily loaded with merchandise in the upper stories, goods having been moved from the cellars, and the collapse occurred just as the high wind coming along the river began to shake the high buildings. The loss cannot be estimated, but will probably be heavy. The rise in the flooded section increased considerably during the day, each inch of rise spreading over wide territory. For several hours the river was stationary at 64.8 feet, but the weather bureau officials could find only temporary consolation in this fact, announcing during the afternoon that the news from up the river indicated that the river here would go up to at least 66 and perhaps 67 feet within the next thirty-six hours.

**People Isolated.**

The rise of last night and today cut off approach to the foot of the bridges across the Ohio, isolating most of the people on the Kentucky side of the river.

In the east side of Cincinnati the car service was so badly crippled that half a dozen transfers were necessary to go a few blocks, passengers being compelled to climb around the inundated sections. All the railroads on both sides of the river, except the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern continued to suffer, the water having covered the tracks at Anderson's Ferry, west of the city, and at other points in the suburbs. Systematic efforts to relieve the sufferers, who are estimated at nearly twenty thousand in Cincinnati and the nearby cities on both sides of the river, were under way all day, the special appropriation by the city council being supplemented by special funds, to which all churches contributed today. The Lyric theater and Henry E. Dixey were the first to offer their service of the theater benefit, but the other companies now in the city promptly joined in and it is now probable that a big benefit performance will be given at Music hall during the next few days.

**Many Towns Under Water.**

Reports from up the river today varied little from those of last night. The lower end of Parkersburg was under water and the railroads were in trouble; almost the entire business section of Portsmouth was under water and the entire north and west are flood bound, while five thousand people driven from their homes were sheltered in schools and churches and the city was without gas or water service.

At Madison, Ind., several hundred people have been driven from their homes by the water, which has gradually encroached on the business and residence section.

The flood in Cincinnati this afternoon hampered the efforts of the fire department in atempting to fight a fire in the foundry of William Resor & Co., the water cutting off access to the burning buildings. The establishment burned to the water's edge, causing a loss of several hundred thousand dollars.

**NEW ORLEANS PREPARES FOR THE COMING OF FLOOD**

New Orleans, La., January 20.—Preparations are hurrying forward to handle the high water from the Ohio valley, which is expected to arrive here by the end of the week. Mayor Behrman has been authorized to spend money for all necessary emergency supplies.

Trains loaded with sand bags will be held in readiness by the railroads which parallel the levees, ready to be rushed into the flat country of Louisiana and Mississippi wherever levees show indications of weakness.

With the flood crest still days away the water in the river is already near the tops of the levees. The state board of engineers say that the Ohio floods are probably not large enough to make the rise quite equal to that of 1903, the greatest rise on record here. But, they add, only a little more bad weather will be necessary to cause flood breaking all previous records.

At Greenville, Miss., where a stage of 49 feet caused a break in 1903, it is reported that the levees have been strengthened sufficiently to safely hold a 50-foot stage. Throughout the flat lands the state engineers claim the levee system is capable of sustaining a higher rise than ever before.

## CHINAMEN ARE ACCUSED OF DOPING LITTLE GIRLS IN CENTER OF GATE CITY

### Police Make a Raid on a "Hop Joint" on Forsyth Street—Officers Say Prominent Atlantans Are Involved.

THROUGH the aid of two young white women, Pearl LeRoy and Stella Householder, yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, Captain Jett, Officer Chewning, Wood, Reed and Dorsett raided a "hop joint" at 26 North Forsyth street, and arrested Joe Jung No. 1, Joe Jung No. 2, Charlie Jung-Fole, Jim Jung and George Poe. Cases were made later in the night against three young white men, Robert George, Tom DeFore and Anderson Hightower, for idling and loitering, whom the officers state are connected with the case.

The most interesting feature of the whole affair is told by Stella Householder. She says:

"One day last week I was in the Chop Suey restaurant, on East Alabama street, and Charlie Jung-Fole asked me to step back to some booths if I wanted to see something pretty. I did it, and there were two little girls, in short dresses, doped. They had their school books."

For some time the police have been trying to round up this "pipe-hitting" scheme, which has been operated in Atlanta during the past five weeks. It is said that some of the most prominent people in the city are mixed up in the operation of the place and are "hitting the pipe" there. Stella Householder says that the names of the two little girls were Ada and Mabel. She says Charlie Jung-Fole told her one of them was the daughter of a banker in the city.

It had been previously arranged that these two young women should go to the Chop Suey restaurant and get Charlie to let them "hit the pipe." They started on their trip about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Jung-Fole conducted them to 26 North Forsyth street, a Chinese laundry. While Pearl LeRoy was trying to inhale the drug, Stella Householder opened the door and allowed the police to enter.

All of the Chinamen, except Jung-Fole, were held under $500 collateral. Jung-Fole was placed under $1,000 bail. Their trial will come up this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The officers have a long chain of evidence in connection with the affair, and when it is aired in court promises to develop into one of the most sensational arrests made in Atlanta for a long time.

## PARLOR RIFLE ENDS THE LIFE OF LITTLE BOY

### Bennie Talton, Three Years Old, Victim of Accident Sunday Afternoon.

The sharp crack of a rifle, followed by the sound of a heavy fall in the adjoining room, startled R. E. Talton, of 391 Glenwood avenue, who, with his wife and four children—Claude, Luther, Flonnie and Bennie—were visiting yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Talton's brother, Boyd Venable, at 247 Waldo street.

Rushing into the room from which the ominous sound had proceeded, Mr. Talton found his youngest child, Bennie, flat on his face on the floor, a parlor rifle by his side disclosing the cause. Picking the little fellow up, the agonized father saw the life blood welling from a tiny wound just under the right eye.

With his child in his arms, the father ran with all haste to his home around the corner, and Dr. Cornwell, who lives just across the street, responded to the hurried summons. Life was all but extinct, however, the little fellow's pulse being scarcely discernible, and he died in a few minutes without having uttered a sound or unclosed his eyes.

That the tragedy was the result of an accident growing out of the little one's curiosity and a boy's inherent love for weapons, is the only plausible theory of the unfortunate occurrence.

Boyd Venable, the uncle of the dead boy, at whose house the accident occurred, made this statement last night:

"My brother-in-law, Mr. Talton, his wife and four children called at my house yesterday afternoon," said he. "Shortly after their arrival the children went into an adjoining room and a few minutes afterwards we were startled by the report of a rifle shot and the sound of a body falling to the floor. Mr. Talton rushed into the room and found Bennie flat on his face with the blood spurting from a wound under his right eye. My father, R. T. Venable, and I ran into the room immediately behind Mr. Talton and saw the same scene which confronted him.

**Brother and Sister With Him.**

"It appears that Luther, aged 7, and Flonnie, aged 4 years, the brother and sister of little Bennie, who is but 3½ years old and still wears short skirts, were with him in the room when the weapon was discharged. They can give no intelligible account of it, as the shot was as unexpected to them as to the other members of the family in the next room. It is apparent that Bennie, in childish curiosity, discovered the parlor rifle hidden next the door frame behind a chair on which some quilts were spread, and seizing it by the muzzle attempted to pull it out. The hammer must have caught on the door facing or something, discharging the weapon into his cheek."

The rifle was of 22 caliber, but at the short range from the muzzle at which little Bennie's face was, its work was as deadly as would have been a much more powerful weapon. The bullet ranged up from its point of entrance just under the right eye and probably penetrated the brain, in which it is still imbedded.

R. E. Talton, the father of the little victim of the accident, is an employee of the Fulton bag and cotton mills. Bennie was the youngest child, with fair hair and rosy cheeks, well grown for his age and the perfect picture of health. He was the favorite of the family, his winsomeness and intelligence making him a favorite in the neighborhood and the pet of the family.

At 9 o'clock this morning Coroner Thompson will hold an inquest at the residence of R. T. Venable, on South Boulevard, to officially determine the cause of the death.

The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

## DIES ON WAY TO THE GRAVE OF GRANDSON

### Mrs. S. H. Phelan Attacked by Heart Failure While in Westview Cemetery.

Mrs. Sidney H. Phelan, of 790 Peachtree street, died suddenly of heart failure at Westview cemetery about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having gone there with her daughter, Mrs. Palmer Graham Clark, to visit the grave of Mrs. Clark's little boy.

As the mother and daughter entered the cemetery shortly after they had alighted from a car, Mrs. Phelan complained of feeling ill, as if she were about to faint, and told Mrs. Clark that she deemed it best for her to rest, and for Mrs. Clark to go on to the grave, some distance away.

This Mrs. Clark did, and Mrs. Phelan sat in the sexton's office while her daughter was absent. On returning, Mrs. Clark discovered that her mother was very sick and in urgent need of medical attention and summoned Dr. Longino and Dr. Miller and others in the vicinity. Before any aid had arrived, however, Mrs. Phelan had passed away, the physicians attributing her death to heart trouble.

The body was removed to the Phelan home on Peachtree and the funeral arrangements will be announced later.

**Well Known in Alabama.**

Before her marriage, Mrs. Phelan was Miss Graham, of Montgomery, a belle in her own home, and popularly known and widely and prominently connected in other parts of Alabama. An unusually pretty woman in her youth, she was strikingly handsome in her maturity, while the same social gifts which made her a belle in her young ladyhood continued to center in her home a delightful social life, and the young people who were the friends of her children found in Mrs. Phelan a congenial and a happy spirit.

The generosity of her social spirit was equaled by her philanthropic impulses. She did a great deal of good through the charitable institutions of the city, and her presence and her work will be missed among them.

Mr. and Mrs. Phelan were married in 1878, and soon afterwards moved to Atlanta, where they have since made their home.

Mrs. Phelan is survived by her husband, three sons, Malcolm, the eldest, now living in Roberta, Ga.; Sidney H., Jr., and Leman; four daughters, Mrs. Palmer Graham Clark, Misses M. A. Little and McGowan; three sisters, Mrs. Fannie Crittenden, Mrs. Stanley and Mrs. John Stratford, all of Montgomery, and one brother, Malcolm D. Granam, of Prattville, Ala.

### Greatest Flood in It's History Is Feared By the City of Louisville.

### 10,000 HOMELESS PEOPLE ARE IN SCHOOL HOUSES

**Quarter of Million Dollars Damage Already Done and the Crisis Is Still Two Days Off—Water Is Very Near the Fashionable Section.**

Louisville, Ky., January 20.—With the Ohio relentlessly pouring its floods southward and maintaining a steady rise of an inch an hour, Kentucky streams contributing their volumes from the mountain regions, a high wind blowing up stream all day damaging shipping and preventing the rapid passage of the current, Louisville tonight faced a flood situation which promised to equal before the crest is passed the stage of 1884, the greatest flood ever known to the city. Ten thousand people are homeless and are housed in school buildings, warehouses and other structures. Factories in this city, Jeffersonville and New Albany are closed, throwing hundreds of people out of work; stocks of merchandise in the business houses along the river front are ruined, much lumber has been washed away and many small houses with their contents toppled over into the water. A conservative estimate of the damage with the crest of the flood yet two days off is a quarter of a million dollars. Street car service in several parts of the city is seriously interfered with, while trains on nearly all the railroads are arriving anywhere from three to ten hours late.

**Water Near Fashionable Quarter.**

Late this afternoon the back water from Bear Grass creek forced its way out of its banks at Broadway and was soon spreading over the Louisville and Nashville's Cincinnati tracks. This district is within a few blocks of a fashionable residence section and it is many years since that part of the city was overflowed.

The water is within two feet of the Seventh street station, where is the terminus of the Illinois Central, the Southern, the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, the Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio. The tracks of the Illinois Central, the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Southern are still two feet out of water.

All night, at the "Cut-off," where the greatest danger was supposed to center, men were on duty to watch for a break. The levee withstood the pressure, but about daylight the rapidly encroaching flood drove the watchers from their position and the water began to pour over the embankment into the valley of homes, known as "The Point." Between 1,200 and 1,400 houses occupy that portion of Louisville known as The Point. For the most part they are the abodes of rivermen and people inured to all sorts of hardships.

**Into an Inland Sea.**

All day long the water poured over the embankment a foot deep and quickly seeking its level transformed a large territory of the poorer residence section into an inland sea. Melwood avenue, from Sixteenth street to the Country Club, is under water, which in some places is entering the second stories.

During the afternoon a force of policemen was sent to a point within three blocks of the flooded area, where they stopped all sightseers, fearing a loss of life, should the embankment at the cut off give way.

The scene in Indiana shipping port, in the western end of the city, is one of desolation. Here the water covers the houses, not only to the first and second floors, but in some instances the chimneys are the sole visible evidence of a house. Thousands of people abandoned their homes in this section two days ago, and the majority were unable to take any of their effects with them, as it was impossible to secure enough boats and men to effect the removal. Last night's wind toppled over several houses and the waters today carried them with their contents down stream.

**Cold Weather Causes Suffering.**

The cold weather is causing much suffering among the people who are being sheltered in public school buildings, warehouses and other places. The city officials have the situation well in hand and are feeding all the sufferers who are unable to provide for themselves.

Last night's storm did much damage to telegraph and telephone wires and gangs of men were busy today repairing the damage in all sections of the city. Wires are down in many directions and little or no news of conditions above and below the city was received.

The weather bureau offers little hope before two days the statement of District Forecaster Walz reading:

"The river will continue to rise steadily for the next 36 to 48 hours, and will probably reach a 40-foot stage at Louisville and a 56-foot stage at Madison, Ind., Monday. The crest of the flood cannot yet be determined exactly as general rains have fallen over the watershed during the past 24 hours, which may further augment the flood wave, but it is believed the crest will be possibly 41 feet at Louisville, and will be reached Tuesday morning. The crest was reached at Catlettsburg last night, registering 60 feet, and the river is now falling at Catlettsburg and above."

## *JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER GOES TO NEGRO CHURCH AND EMPTIES POCKETS*

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

### Oil Croesus Surprises Augusta by Going to Negro Church, Sitting Between Two Negroes and Putting $20 in the Plate.

Augusta, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—John D. Rockefeller, the country's richest man, created a ripple of excitement here today by attending morning service in a negro church. The multimillionaire is stopping at the Hotel Bon Air, in Summerville, and this morning, attended by his secretary, he drove into town and to the Tabernacle Baptist church which is under charge of Rev. C. T. Walker, the well known negro preacher, called the Black Spurgeon. Mr. Rockefeller occupied a pew along with two negroes, and stayed until the end of the service. It had been stated that Mr. Rockefeller would attend divine services at the First Baptist church, and a number of people were on the lookout. The negro affair was a general surprise. Mr. Rockefeller astonished the congregation by emptying his pockets of change into the collection basket—$20 in all.

## *TODAY THAW WALKS "BRIDGE OF SIGHS" TO FACE HIS JUDGE*

NEW YORK, January 20.—Harry Kendall Thaw, heir to the Thaw millions of Pittsburg, will leave the Tombs tomorrow morning, cross the "Bridge of Sighs," and stand in the tribunal of justice, where he confidently hopes to prove before a jury that his killing of Stanford White, eminent architect and patron of the stage, on the Madison Square Garden roof, was not "wilful and deliberate murder" in the eyes of the law. It will be the first time Thaw has left the Tombs since his commitment there, June 28 last, just three days after the tragedy which furnished an international sensation. The day of the trial has been long in coming to the young prisoner, who impatiently has seen the date set from time to time, only to be as often postponed.

Thaw, however, still has a few days to wait. His trial is set down to begin tomorrow morning in the criminal branch of the supreme court, and he will accordingly be presented formally at the bar. But Judge John Fitzgerald has another case pending, and the Thaw trial probably will be postponed until Wednesday.

In the meantime, 200 talesmen, members of a special jury panel drawn for the Thaw trial, will have to await the call of the court. This large jury list has been selected with the greatest of care, and every effort has been made to avoid the constant or professional juror. Men of affairs, with a recognized standing in the community in which they live, have been sought in selecting the panel.

With the long-expected trial only a few days away, there is still a feeling in unusually well-informed circles that something may yet happen to put an abrupt end to the proceedings. The great pressure which has been brought to bear upon the prisoner to permit a request for the appointment of a lunacy commission, the authenticated statement from a number of alienists who have examined Thaw in the Tombs, who pronounced him irresponsible; the arrival of his titled sister, the Countess of Yarmouth, who is said to have more influence with the brother than any other member of the family, all tend to keep the followers of the case on the alert for a new and sudden development.

## RACE TROUBLE FOLLOWS FIRE

Beaufort, S. C., January 20.—Murmurings of negroes to-day caused apprehension of an uprising, and the authorities at once sought to secure military protection for the city. The intendent telegraphed Colonel R. W. Patterson, in command of Fort Screven, Ga., asking for a company of regular troops, to be dispatched here for the preservation of order. In response, at 8:35 o'clock tonight, forty-five men, fully armed and equipped for service, arrived under command of Captain Joseph Wheeler. The detachment came on the tug Gibbons, and immediately guards were established and patrols formed.

**Negro Killed by Guard.**

The discontent among the negroes which it was feared might be fanned into a fury, was caused by the killing of William Bennett, a negro, by a guard at 1 o'clock this morning. The negro was discovered hanging about the ruins of the People's Bank, one of the buildings destroyed by the disastrous fire of yesterday. To the challenge of the guard on duty there, no satisfactory response was made, it seems, and the guard fired.

An inquest was held this morning over the body of the negro. There was doubt as to which of the guards had shot the man. The verdict returned was that he had come to his death at the hands of parties unknown to the jury.

**United States Troops on Scene.**

The arrival of the United States troops relieved the apprehension of the citizens. The negroes, impressd by the presence of the regulars, have ceased their hostile demonstrations, and the military apparently have the situation well in hand. Their arrival was welcomed by the citizens who had been standing guard over valuables saved from the flames, and who had been prepared to resist as they might have been able, any outbreak on the part of the negroes.

**Riot in Canada.**

Ottawa, Ont., January 20.—Secretary of State Root spent Sunday quietly at Government House. Tomorrow he will be the guest at a luncheon given by Consul-General Foster.

## DAVIS SCORED FOR LANDING HIS MARINES

### Governor Swettenham Intimates That Yankee Admiral Was Too Officious.

### MERCY MISSION FROZEN BY BRITISH FRIGIDITY

**Davis Gathers His Bluejackets, Weighs Anchor and Sails From the Stricken Island—Text of Letters That Passed Between Admiral and Governor.**

**KINGSTON, Jamaica, Saturday Evening, January 19.—The government believing itself able to cope with the situation without outside assistance, the American warships sailed for Guantanamo today.**

Kingston, Jamaica, Saturday, January 19.—Rear Admiral Davis' mission of mercy to stricken Kingston came to an abrupt and painful conclusion today in consequence of Governor Swettenham's objection to the presence of American sailors engaged in the work of clearing the streets, guarding property and succoring the wounded and sick, culminating in a letter to the admiral peremptorily requesting him to reembark all parties which had landed.

Admiral Davis was greatly shocked and pained, and paid a formal visit to Governor Swettenham today, informing him that the United States battleships Missouri and Indiana and the gunboat Yankton would sail this afternoon.

Admiral Davis said that immediate compliance with Governor Swettenham's command was the only course consistent with the dignity of the United States.

The friction between the governor and the admiral began with the arrival of the American war vessels when the governor objected to the firing of a salute in his honor, on the ground that the citizens might mistake the firing for a new earthquake. He also declared there was no necessity for American aid—that his government was fully able to preserve order, tend the wounded, and succor the homeless.

Rear Admiral Davis, however, landed parties of bluejackets, who patrolled the streets, cleared the debris, razed ruins, attended many of the wounded, and won the highest praise from citizens and military officers for excellent work.

**WHAT ADMIRAL DAVIS SAID TO GOVERNOR SWETTENHAM**

On the afternoon of the salute incident Rear Admiral Davis wrote Governor Swettenham as follows:

"My Dear Governor: I beg you to accept my apology for the mistake of the salute this afternoon. My order was misunderstood, and the disregard of your wishes was due to a mistake in the transmission of my order. I hope the apparent disregard of your wishes will be overlooked.

"I landed working parties from both ships today to aid in clearing the various streets and buildings, and propose landing parties tomorrow for the same purpose, unless you expressly do not desire it. I think a great deal may be done in the way of assistance to private individuals without interferring with the forces of yourself and the government officials. As the only object of my being here is to render such assistance as I can, I trust you will justify me in this matter for the cause of common humanity.

"I had a patrol of six men ashore today to guard and secure the archives of the United States consulate, together with a party of ten clearing away wreckage. This party after finishing its work at the consulate assisted working par-

**THE WEATHER.**

Washington, D. C., January 20.—Forecast:

**Georgia—Fair and colder Monday, cold wave at night in east portion; Tuesday fair; fresh northwest to north winds.**

North Carolina—Fair, colder Monday; cold wave; brisk to high northwest winds; Tuesday fair.

South Carolina—Fair, colder Monday, cold wave at night; Tuesday fair, fresh northwest to north winds.

Virginia—Fair, colder Monday, cold wave; Tuesday fair, diminishing northwest winds.

East Florida—Fair Monday, colder except in extreme southern portion, frost Monday night in north portion; Tuesday fair, fresh to brisk north winds.

Western Florida and Alabama—Fair, colder Monday; Tuesday fair, light to fresh north to northeast winds.

Mississippi—Fair Monday, colder in eastern portion; Tuesday fair, warmer, light to fresh north to northeast winds.

Louisiana and East Texas—Fair Monday; Tuesday fair and warmer, light to fresh northeast winds.

West Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Tennessee—Fair, colder Monday; Tuesday fair, warmer in west portions.

ties to catch thieves, recovering from them a safe, taken from a jewelry store, valued at $8,000. From this I judge that the police surveillance of the city is inadequate for the protection of private property.

"Actuated by the same motives, namely, common humanity, I shall direct the medical officers of my squadron to aid the distress which perhaps does not come under the supervision of your medical office.

"I shall have pleasure in meeting you at the hour appointed, 10 a. m., at headquarters house.

"I trust you approve of my action in this matter. Your obedient servant,

C. H. DAVIS.
"Real Admiral."

### GOVERNOR SWETTENHAM SARCASTIC TO THE ADMIRAL

Governor Swettenham replied Friday as follows:

"Dear Admiral: Thanks very much for your letter, your kind call and all the assistance given or offered us. While I most heartily appreciate the very generous offers of assistance, I feel it my duty to ask you to reembark the working party and all parties which your kindness prompted you to land.

"If in consideration of the American vice consul's assiduous attentions to his family at his country house the American consulate needs guarding in your opinion, although he was present and it was not guarded an hour ago, I have no objection to your detailing a force for the sole purpose of guarding, but the party must have no fire arms and nothing more offensive than clubs or staves for this function. I found your working party was this morning helping Mr. Crosswell clean his store. Crosswell was delighted that the work was done without cost. If your excellency should remain long enough I am sure almost all the private owners would be glad of the services of the navy to save expense.

"It is no longer a question of humanity, all the dead died days ago and the work of giving them burial is merely one of convenience.

"I would be glad to accept delivery of the safe which it is alleged thieves had possession of. The American vice consul has no knowledge of it; the store is close to the sentry post and the officer of the post professes ignorance of the incident.

"I believe the police surveillance of the city is adequate for the protection of private property. I may remind your excellency that not long ago it was discovered that thieves had lodged in and pillaged the residence of some New York millionaire during his absence in the summer; but this would not have justified a British admiral landing an armed party and assisting the New York police.

"I have the honor to be, with profound gratitude and the highest respect, Your obedient servant,

"ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM,
"Governor."

### GOVERNOR AND ADMIRAL EXCHANGE COLD FAREWELLS

When Rear Admiral Davis called at headquarters this morning to bid farewell to Governor Swettenham, he waited fifteen minutes. He then informed the governor's aide that he would wait no longer and requested him to tell the governor that in consequence of his attitude in not desiring American aid he had countermanded President Roosevelt's order dispatching the supply ship Celtic, laden with beef, for the relief of Kingston.

Governor Swettenham arriving at that moment there was a brief private meeting and the governor escorted Rear Admiral Davis to his carriage. Salutations were exchanged and the governor, replying to Rear Admiral Davis, regretted that he was unable to do more for Kingston, said:

"All the more to your honor," adding a deep bow, evidently in reply to Admiral Davis' reference to his departure and meaning that he would do the same if in the admiral's place.

Rear Admiral Davis said that he deeply regretted the governor's attitude. He was still convinced that the governor was unequal to the task of relieving distress—that this was evident from the fact that the American field hospital had tended many sick and wounded and others were constantly arriving having been unable to gain admission to the government hospitals.

The American hospital was established in Winchester Park, the property of the Jesuits, Thursday, under the American flag and under Fleet Surgeon Ames and Surgeon Norton, of the battle ship Missouri, and aided by sisters of charity. The hospital received more than fifty sufferers, including persons with fractured bones and skulls, cases of blood poison, which had resulted from neglect of wounds, etc.

Governor Swettenham and the local medical men were greatly opposed to the American hospital, insisting that there was no necessity for it, as all the wounded already had been attended to. Surgeon Ames said the local medical association was ready to accept medical supplies, but wished no American interference with the wounded. Consequently there was much suffering which the American officers, in the name of humanity, were anxious to relieve. A party of American sailors worked at repairing the hospital building to the last moment, when they hauled down their flag, the Jesuits taking charge and returned to their ships, the Yankton sailing at 4 o'clock, followed by the battle ships at 4 o'clock.

### ATTITUDE OF GOVERNOR DEPLORED BY KINGSTON

Governor Swettenham's attitude toward a friendly American officer's assistance is greatly deplored by many of the residents of Kingston, some of them even suggesting that the governor be petitioned to resign. His action is construed by some as inspired by resentment of President Roosevelt's attitude toward Jamaican negroes on the Panama canal. Others ridicule the governor's objection to the landing of American sailors armed or not armed. The insecurity of the city is evidenced by the attempt last (Friday) night by six negroes to waylay a midshipman from the Missouri, who drew his revolver and put his assailants to flight.

Last night the streets of the burned district still reeked with the stench of decaying bodies. The burned ruins were illumined only by the baleful glow of the corpse-fires lining the roadways.

Today many bodies were recovered through the aid of vultures, which perch in flocks on the ruins beneath which their prey is buried. As fast as the bodies are uncovered they are thrown on the funeral pyre and slowly consumed. The total known number of dead is about 450, and it is believed there are at least 150 persons who have not been accounted for.

Food is coming into the city from the country districts, but a famine is greatly feared.

The filthy conditions of the camps on the parade grounds and race course, where thousands of persons are huddled under improvised tents rooted over and thatched with palm leaves, causes grave apprehension of an outbreak of typhoid fever.

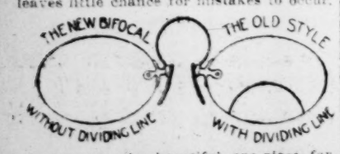
At present there is a most urgent need for tents for several thousand persons, but the government is not supplied with these, and is not making endeavors to obtain them. Rain is now threatening, and if it should come it will involve untold suffering on the homeless thousands.

### ADMIRAL DAVIS MAKES REPORT TO WASHINGTON

Washington, D. C., January 20.—Rear Admiral Davis, at Kingston, in his report on the situation in the stricken city, under date of Friday, announces that the Jamaican authorities declined his offer to land wrecking parties to assist in the hospital, police the street, clear away the debris and bury the dead, but later by request he landed bluejackets to prevent an alleged mutiny at the penitentiary (since withdrawn), and that he had a party guarding the consulate. The West Indina regiment and the insulsar constabulary are guarding the town. The admiral reports there was no tidal wave, and that the fire, which followed the earthquake, reached even the remote portion of the suburbs.


THE FOLSOM METHOD.

When glasses fit right, clear and comfortable vision is enjoyed. The Folsom Method of adapting lenses to the eye leaves little chance for mistakes to occur.




Investigate the beautiful one-piece far and near seeing glasses shown in the illuminated exhibit at

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# NO MORE AMERICAN AID FOR JAMAICA SUFFERERS

NEW YORK, January 20.—The gathering of supplies here for the Kingston earthquake sufferers by the New York-Kingston relief committee it is expected will be discontinued tomorrow for the time being at least, and in view of the refusal on the part of Governor Swettenham, of Jamaica, to accept aid from American war vessels it is quite probable that the supplies now on the way to Kingston on the steamers Allegheny and Prinz Joachim will never reach that port. Both steamers have been ordered to call at Port Antonio and there await further instructions.

A special meeting of the relief committee will be held tomorrow when the situation will be thoroughly gone over and definite action taken.

The committee, however, did hear from the colonial office in London, through which one of the three cablegrams was sent to Governor Swettenham, and the tone of the message was such as to lead the committee to believe that its efforts were justified.

# DEEPEST REGRET FELT BY BRITAIN

## Because of the Conduct of Governor of Jamaica.

**It Is Suggested That Governor May Have Acted Under Strain of Nervous Excitement—Washington Denies Story of the Trouble.**

London, January 20.—There is a feeling of deepest regret here over the unfortunate incident that led to the hurried departure of the American warships from Kingston.

Up to a late hour tonight neither the admiralyt nor he foreign office had any news of the incident except that derived from the press dispatches and the inclination on all sides was to withhold an expression of opinion until the receipt of an official version from Governor Swettenham.

Meantime the Kingston dispatches giving the correspondence exchanged between Governor Swettenham and Rear Admiral Davis are being read with eager interest. The incident occurred at a moment when the British press and public are loud in an expression of grateful recognition of the prompt and generous assistance the United States rendered when it was impossible, owing to their distance from the scene, for British warships to go to the rescue.

The important question as to whether the British authorities at Kingston were in a position to maintain order appears to be debatable.

Governor Swettenham's claim of ability to do so is in marked contrast to the accounts of many of the British press correspondents, who recorded numerous cases of disorder.

As a possible explanation of Governor Swettenham's action, it is suggested that he may have acted under the strain of nervous excitement, through being overwrought by his recent painful experience.

### Washington Denies the Story.

Washington, January 20.—Acting Secretary of State Bacon tonight, when shown the dispatch from Kingston regarding Governor Swettenham's attitude toward Rear Admiral Davis, who went to Kingston with two battleships, a cruiser and torpedo boat destroyer to administer aid to the stricken people, at once declared that it was not true. He charged that the newspapers were trying to make trouble between Admiral Davis and Governor Swettenham.

"There is not any truth in it," he said emphatically. "I know what I am talking about. There is not the slightest kind of trouble or foundation for it in any way shape or manner. The ships have not sailed. I know exactly what happened and," he added, "there is no foundation for it in any manner. That is perfectly straight. If you are looking for the facts, those are the facts."

Mr. Bacon would not disclose the source of his information, but indicated a possibility of official advices.

The news from Kingston of the withdrawal of the American ships sent there for the relief of the stricken people of the Jamaican capital and the remarkable correspondence that led up to that step caused a profound sensation in Washington.

# ADVANCE GUARD REACHES CITY

## Members of Farmers' Union on Way to Convention.

**President Charles Barrett Came to Atlanta Yesterday to Make Arrangements for the Meeting. Many Prominent Speakers to Attend the Sessions.**

The advance guard of delegates to the convention of the Farmers' National Union began to arrive last night, President Charles S. Barrett, of Altoona, being among the first to arrive in order to perfect arrangements for the opening of the convention at the state capital Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. When the convention is called to order, it is expected that from 3,000 to 4,000 delegates from all parts of the union will be in attendance.

The convention will be in session for three days at the capitol, where all the executive sessions will be held.

Tuesday night the public in general will have the opportunity of listening to a cultured speaker, and at the same time learn something of the purposes and accomplishments of the Farmers' National Union. Hon. Thomas E. Watson having been selected as the orator to speak at a public meeting Tuesday night at some place yet to be selected and aannounced. Mr. Watson will be introduced by Hon. John Temple Graves, who will also make brief remarks about the union and its work.

All the prominent state officers of state organizations of the union will attend the convention, and measures vitally affecting the farmers' interests will be discussed and conditions dealt with at the executive sessions of the union.

# GEN. SHELLEY PASSES AWAY

Birmingham, Ala., January 20.—General Charles M. Shelley died here at an early hour this morning, after a lingering illness. He was operated upon for cancer of the stomach several weeks ago and never recovered from the shock. He was born in 1833, in Sullivan county, Tennessee, ad served through the civil war, being a brigadier general in the confederate army.

General Shelley served four terms in congress, while he was living in Selma, Ala. He has been prominent in political affairs of the state since the war. He He leaves a daughter, Miss Elizabeth Shelley, and a son, Lieutenant J. E. Shelley, of the United States army, who is now stationed in Cuba.

### John Henry Brim, Pelham, Ga.

Pelham, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—At an early hour this morning John Henry Brim, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Brim, of this city, passed away. The little fellow had been ill for only a short time and his death has cast a shadow over the town. Mr. and Mrs. Brim have the sympathy of a host of friends.

### John Varnon, Marietta, Ga.

Marietta, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—John Varnon died at his home in Marietta Saturday night, after a long spell of sickness. Mr. Varnon was a conductor in the employ of the Western and Atlantic railway. He is survived by his wife and five children. Mr. Varnon was very popular, and had many friends not only in Marietta, but all along the road.

### Editor Frank Grice, San Antonio.

San Antonio, Texas, January 20.—Frank Grice, editor and publisher of The Daily Express, died here tonight, after a lingering illness of several months' duration. The immediate cause of Mr. Grice's death was paralysis, superinduced by hemorrhage of the brain.

The career of Mr. Grice was one of interest from his early manhood. He was born in North Georgetown, Ohio, and moved in his early childhood to Fairfield, Ill. At the breaking out of the war Mr. Grice entered the union army, and served faithfully and gallantly throughout the conflict. After this Mr. Grice went to Kansas City, where he followed the profession of a newspaper man.

Mr. Grice came to San Antonio in 1877. He began his career here as city editor of The Express, and in a few months assumed editorial control of the newspaper, a position which he never relinquished until his health demanded.

### Mrs. T. E. Reynolds.

The funeral of Mrs. T. E. Reynolds, who died at her home in East Point Friday night, was conducted there at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon with Dr. Mark officiating, and the body was interred in the College Park cemterey.

### A. C. Prichard.

The funeral services over the body of Arthur C. Pritchard, who was injured by a street car on Mitchell street in front of the capitol about 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon with the result that he died at Grady hospital, were conducted at his late residence at 419 Piedmont avenue, yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock and the body will be taken to Griffin this morning for interment.

### Mrs. A. J. Key.

The funeral of Mrs. A. J. Key occurred at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at her late residence and the body was interred in the Rock Spring church yard.

### F. S. Whiteworth.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock the funeral of F. S. Whiteworth, who was killed in the Exposition Cotton Mills Friday morning, was held at the family home at 176 Echo street, and the burial occurred at Casey's cemetery.

### Mrs. Elizabeth Harris.

Funeral services over the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, who died at the Grady hospital Friday morning, were held in the chapel of Barclay & Brandon at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The interment was in Hollywood cemetery.

# RENE VILATTE IS DISCUSSED

## Father Gunn Touches on Proposed New French Church.

**Gives Record of Man Who Is Mentioned as the Probable Leader. Explains Catholic Course Under Normal and Abnormal Conditions.**

In continuation of his series of sermons on church and state, Father Gunn, at the Sacred Heart church yesterday, said that the country is beginning to understand the real point at issue in France, that the conflict is not between church and state, but between the clique now manipulating French affairs and Christianity itself.

"As this knowledge is gaining ground we witness an expression of honest indignation that honors our common humanity, coming from all classes and conditions of men, laymen of all beliefs and of no belief; clergymen, Hebrew, Presbyterian, Episcopalian and others join in harmontous protest against the violation of human rights, and against this unnatural war against a supreme being."

Father Gunn read some eloquent protests from Jews, Presbyterians and Episcopalians, and said: "The Jew may not recognize our Christ, but he loves God, and he hates the clique that would replace Theism by Atheism, infidelity and agnosticism. The Protestant may not care about the pope, nor admit his claims, but he respects religious liberty and freedom of conscience, and wants his Catholic brother to have what he himself enjoys. The widespread feeling of indignation against this religious persecution of the twentieth century is increased and intensified by the few who think the church in France is getting only what it deserves, and that it will be bettered by the purgation administered, and that it may in time get sense enough to quit the leadership of an antiquated pope. We have heard it more than whispered that the decalogue is antiquated, and the sermon on the mount unsuited and obselete, but I think they will remain—so, too, will the pope. The purgation administered the French church is drastic enough to excite our sympathy, if not our apprehensions. Among the ingredients prescribed by the state for the cure of the French church are these: That the church give up all its property; change its constitution; cut off its head, and accept an entirely civil instead of a divine constitution. If the church in France survives this, it deserves to live.

"It is said that the French are going to start an independent church, and place at its head a Mr. Vilatte.

### Came With Hard Luck Story.

"I know Mr. Vilatte, as he once came to me in Washington with a hard luck story, but a friend of mine sent me yesterday the following facts about the proposed head of the new Gallican church, which are not without interest. When Napoleon wanted to reorganize religion in France in 1801 he went to the pope of Rome. When Clemenceau & Co. want to establish a national independent church they go to Texas. In all France the government could not get a single priest or bishop to do its dirty work—so to Vilatte, of Texas.

"Rene Vilatte was born in France at St. Lawrence, and it is thought he was baptised. He came to New York and tried to become a lay brother in a monastery, but he had no vocation; he was told so, and he left the Catholic church.

"We next hear of him as a Presbyterian minister in Green Bay; then an Episcopalian priest, ordained by Bishop Brown, of Wisconsin; then reordained by Erzog, in Switzerland. Vilatte, now a member of the old Catholic, or Dollinger church, returned to America, and converted twelve families to his way of thinking, and the twelve wanted their apostle made a bishop. Vilatte was excommunicated by the Bishop of Fond du Lac—Bishop Grafton—but excommunication counted for little to a man who had been Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopalian and old Catholic.

"Vilatte wanted to be made a bishop. He appealed to Don Waldimer, of San Francisco, a Russian bishop, but the appeal was rejected—he appealed to Erzog, who was doing penance for ordaining such a man anything, and finally Vilatte, who wanted a mitre and a Crozier badly, went out to Ceylon, and there, he says, got consecrated by two bishops of the old Greek Schesmatic church at Goa. He returned to America to find that his cathedral was sold for debt, and that his entire flock of sixty souls disowned and rejected him. It was then I met him in Washington, looking for something to do, and incidentally to eat. I don't know how he became archbishop of Texas—and I shall watch his scheme to start a rival church in France with the usual interest generally best owned on an ordinary fakir and clever mountebank. Such is Vilatte, of Texas!

### Normal Relations of Church and State.

"Our whole teaching is a development of the words of Christ. 'Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's—and to God the things that are God's,' and is well stated by Leo XIII in his encyclical 'Immortale Dei.' According to Leo:

"1. God has portioned the care of the human race between two powers—the church and the state.

"2. Each power has a different sphere of action, and each is supreme in its own sphere.

"3. The salvation of souls and the worship of God belongs to the church.

"4. The civil and political order belong to the state.

"This is clear, unequivocal and easily understood. It makes the church supreme in everything that goes to establish the answer to the question, 'What must I do to save my soul?' The state is the supreme representative of God in temporal things, as the church is His supreme representative in spiritual things.

"Suarez, the great theologian, who, in the sixteenth century, rejected the doctrine of the divine right of kings, expressly denies any temporal power to the church, and Iarquini, who in Canon law is looked upon as Kent or Blackstone in civil lawfl says, 'Civil society, even though every member of it be Catholic, is not subject to the church, but plainly independent in temporal things which regard its temporal end.' Here we have Iarquini, the canonist; Suarez, the theologian, and Leo, the pope, teaching us that church and state are separate, distinct and independent, each supreme and independent.

### Church and State in Conflict.

"In case of conflict between church and state, in case their interests clash, who is to decide disputed limitations or questioned jurisdiction?

"This is the great difficulty confronting every church and every form of Christianity, and the only solution on record is the one given by St. Peter when forbidden by the state to preach Christ crucified. The civil authorities of that day wanted to forbid the preachers of Christianity. They called Peter before their tribunal; they bade him desist, saying: 'Commanding, we command you that you should not teach in the name of Christ.' Did Peter quietly submit to this unwarranted exercise of authority? Did he obey the state? No, his reply is on record, and is the only rule for a Christian church to follow in connict with the state—'We ought to obey God rather than man.'

"I do not know of any church or any form of Christianity which teaches that it is for the state alone to fix and to enforce the limits of jurisdiction and of authority, both for church and state. It may help you to answer that officially, if you make the matter a personal one and ask, in conflict between my church and my state, what does my church teach me to do? What would I, as a Christian, have my church teach me? And what would I, as a Christian, do when my conscience tells me God orders this and my state orders the contrary or the opposite?

"The answer of the Catholic church is fully and satisfactorily illustrated by the action of French Catholics today, and I have no doubt but the same answer would be given by every Christian denomination in the world placed in the same conflict with the state and its brute force. Remember, Turkey is a state, and no one ever imagined it treason to protest against the Armenian atrocities. Russia is a state, and the world protested against the treatment of the Jews. But what if Turkey or Russia thought the limits of state authority covered the extermination of obnoxious Hebrews or Armenians? France wants simply the extermination of the religion of eight-tenths of its inhabitants and calls upon its state rights for justification.

### Church Stand in France.

"What stand has the Catholic church in France made?

"One that astonishes the world both for its simplicity and its absolute unconformity with the spirit of this materialistic, money-making twentieth century. For conscience sake, for a spiritual scruple, in obedience to the voice of conscience and authority, the church in France has yielded and given up everything.

"The clergy gave up their homes and their stipends—for many the only thing between them and starvation. The people gave up their churches to spoliation and confiscation and welcomed poverty rather than sacrifice principle or obey atheists in preference to God. The church, like the south some years ago, draws up her forces in unity and zeal, and, filled with confidence in a just cause, waits for the coming onslaught of brute force, and in the waiting—before the last blow falls finds herself encouraged and consoled, for every man is at his post, and every man is true and loyal to his leader. The ranks are silently closing up and every man in the darkness feels for and finds the hand of a a brother. Never, I think, in the history of the world has a great body of men faced the prospect of privation, poverty and persecution with more uncomplaining courage than is witnessed today in France.

### State Rights! Liberty.

"Oh, brethren, what infamies are often perpetrated in the name of liberty. What deeds of darkness are done under its invocation! Has it come to this that crime becomes virtue, and virtue a crime, at the bidding of the state!

"Was it not in the name of liberty and of the state that the French reign of terror ruled and its wild saturnalia of blood and carnage was sanctioned and sanctified? Was it not in the name of liberty and of the state that a goddess was enthroned in Notre Dame? Is it not under the same invocation that the rights of property and conscience and freedom are today wantonly outraged in a civilized country? Is it not under the shadow of state rights, and that a country with half a million soldiers at its back and the second largest navy in the world, stoops so low as to make war on some 80,000 defenseless yomen—who conspired as much against the state and knew as much about politics as the children in our Sunday school? To say that the state is in danger from the church in France or anywhere is an outrage to common sense and to ordinary intelligence.

### We Ask for Nothing.

"Some imagine we Catholics want sympathy and prayers and protests. While grateful for anything, we ask for nothing. The church in France may bleed, but will not bleed to death. France that has given more soldiers to the cross, more doctors to the universities, more orators to the pulpit, more saints to heaven than any other Catholic country; France that today leads the world in missionary zeal, and has always on hand candidates for martyrdom, cannot be altogether sterile now when her own altars and her own firesides are in danger. French Catholics today seem asleep and listless, but we may soon expect the awakening. And then will be heard all over France what an illustrious Frenchman said some fifty years ago: 'We are the successors of the martyrs and we shall never tremble before the successors of Julian the apostate; we are the sons of crusaders, and we shall never quail before the sons of Voltaire.'

"In the touching, truthful, sympathetic words of a non-Catholic minister, suoted today in The Living Church, I say 'The clergy in France are teaching the world that principle comes before all else; that the church of God does not depend for her life upon privileges which the state may bestow. I know some will say that the church should obey the law of the land; but there are times when it is better to obey God rather than man, and a government which refuses to recognize a God can scarcely be said to be divine. Others will exult at the adversity which has befallen the French church. Such people deserve our pity. They are beyond our understanding. If a country be better without a God, without religion, without worship, without churches; if infidelity be better than Christianity, there is nothing more to be said.

"All praise to those French priests who have determined not to forget God, who have sacrificed their all for Him, and who stand out alone awaiting His commendation and the verdict of the nations. They may wait for long, but they will win."


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Your druggist will refund money if DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL fails to cure any old Chronic Sore, Scrofulous Sore, Scald-head or Granulated Eyelids. 25c.


### FIASCO BY THE SOCIALISTS.

Paris, January 20.—The firm measures taken by the government turned the socialist workmen's gigantic demonstration in favor of the complete enforcement of the weekly rest-day law, which had been planned to take place on the main boulevards of the city to-day, into a fiasco.

The net result of the attempt at a demonstration was considerable excitement, scores of small processions being dispersed, several incipient riots and hundreds of workmen arrested and released in a few hours. Many of those arrested had broken heads, and several were seriously wounded.

# BUFFALO SWEPT BY GREAT GALE

## Damage to Property Is Estimated at $1,500,000.

**Five Large Lake Liners Torn From Their Moorings and Driven Ashore—No Loss of Life Reported.**

Buffalo, N. Y., January 7.—A terrific gale, which blew 90 miles an hour at times, has swept this city for 18 hours, and has done $1,500,000 damage to shipping.

Five large lake liners, wintered just inside the breakwater wall, were torn loose from their mooring and driven aground. The gale still rages, and no aid can be given to the endangered vessels. They are believed to be resting on soft bottom, and unless the gale becomes worse will probably not suffer more damage.

For hours the gale swept the water front, tearing everything that stood in its path. Docks and wharves were wrecked and carried away; craft broken from their moorings smashed against bridges, doing serious damage. So far no casualties have been reported.

# ALLEGED TRUST IN NAVAL STORES

## Wholesale Prosecutions May be Launched If Juries Indict.

**It Is Alleged That the Consolidation of All of These Concerns Has Been Effected for the Purpose of Controlling Trade.**

Savannah, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—Wholesale prosecutions of the alleged naval stores trust are soon to be launched if indictments that are to be sought in the federal court in the southern district of Georgia and in New York are returned by the respective grand juries. Assistant United States District Attorney Akerman returned today from New York, where he assisted in the presentation to the federal grand jury of evidence against a company chartered under the laws of West Virginia and which is alleged to hold all but a very few shares of the stock of four leading exporting concerns.

It is alleged that the consolidation and combination of all these concerns has been effected for the purpose of controlling the naval stores trade and shutting out competition. In one of the companies comprised in the West Virginia company's holdings, it is alleged, there are but five shares of a total of 6,250 that are held by others than the West Virginia corporation. Of the other companies, it is alleged, a proportionate amount of their stock is held.

The New York grand jury has not yet reported. Offenses against the federal statues, it is alleged, have been committed in that city as well as in this district. On Monday, February 4, the charges will be presented to the grand jury of this district, and indictments will be sought against the corporations and against their officials. These comprise men best known in the naval stores business of the world.

### TAFT AND PARTY LEAVE.

Charleston, S. C., January 20.—Secretary of War William H. Taft, with Mrs. Taft, Miss Mabel Boardman, Surgeon General O'Reilly, Medical Director J. C. Wise, Mrs. Draper and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cooley, members of the party reaching here yesterday to attend a meeting of the South Carolina branch American National Red Cross, left the city for Washington this afternoon at 5:40 o'clock. Surgeon General Walter Wyman remained over, and will go to Savannah and then home tomorrow, and Colonel William Cary Sanger went up to Summerville, and will visit that resort and Aiken before going to New York. The distinguished visitors, who were the guests of the city of Charleston and the Red Cross Society, attended a special Red Cross service in old St. Philip's church this morning, and were entertained at midday dinner in private homes and afterwards had a drive, which lasted until train time. Secretary Taft said at the station that they had all enjoyed the 48 hours to the fullest extent.

"I am so much pleased with everything here," said the secretary, "that I propose to come here in March, when I shall make a trip to Panama, embarking from Charleston."

### Morton Plant Injured.

New York, January 20.—Commodore Morton F. Plant, railway and steamship magnate, narrowly escaped with his life in a collision between his cab and a Lexington aenue car at Forty-sixth street and Lexington avenue tonight, in which he was was thrown to the pavement and received a bad scalp wound that required dressing at a hospital.


The every day trials of women

By E. M. Hathaway, M.D.

Fully three-fourths of the ills of womankind are due to overwork and insufficiently nourished nerves.

As "virtue is the backbone of society," just so the nervous system is actually the backbone of our physical existence.

The head, heart, lungs, stomach, liver, kidneys, regenerative organs—practically every part of the human anatomy—is more or less dependent upon the nervous system.

And the everyday trials and perplexities of the average woman, whether at home, at the office, or as a part of the local or national life, are sufficient to make almost any system of nerves "go wrong."

How many, many women there are who go along all their life just about half well.

Refusing to seek relief until today one trouble and next week another compels attention and sometimes a siege in bed.

Not until then is the doctor called. If it is a cold, a lame back, a sick stomach, a weak heart, or some similar ailment, local treatment is given and relief obtained.

But the real cause of the trouble has never been touched!

For over twenty years myself and associates have given our entire time to curing the chronic and nervous troubles of men and women.

We are equipped for this work to an extent and at an expense uncalled for by the demands and practice of the ordinary physician.

We treat probably a hundred chronic and nervous cases where the average practitioner treats one.

I want to invite every woman who would like to be entirely well and strong—full of vim and vitality, as she once was, to call upon us and see what we are doing for others who had similar troubles.

If your disorder is one peculiar to your sex, don't hesitate to call thru a feeling of illadvised "delicacy."

The matter is too important to neglect, and the attention you will receive here will be as confidential, as private, and more satisfactory than if a less experienced physician were to attend you in your own home.

*Free Examination*

free consultation.

You cannot possibly make a mistake in writing or calling to see us. There is no charge to you for this visit, and it does not place you under any obligations to us whatever.

You will not be urged to begin treatment—just call and go over the matter confidentially with us. You will learn much to your advantage whether you place yourself in our care or not.

Send for our "Book for Women," mailed free in unprinted envelope.

Tear out the coupon now as a reminder.

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Suite 33, Inman Bldg., 22 1-2 S. Broad St. (third floor), Atlanta, Ga.
Please send me, in unprinted envelope, your "Booklet for Women," for which there is no charge and which does not place me under any obligations to you.
Name .....
Address .....

Open daily until 8 p. m. Sundays 10 to 1.


# SHIP SCOURGED BY BERI BERI

## Norwegian Bark Reaches Savannah From Quarantine at Sapelo.

Savannah, Ga., January 20.—Showing effects of terrible experiences, thirteen of the crew of the Norwegian bark Medbor, which foundered near Sapelo two weeks ago, reached Savannah this afternoon from the quarantine station on Sapelo, where they had been detained because of beri beri among them. Two of the crew had died.

The Medbor sailed from Port Natal some months ago. Captain Carl Teilefsen was in command. The bark reached Cujo, Mexico, with five sick with beri beri. They were put in hospital at Progresso, but the captain was almost immediately thereafter made to take them away, despite his protests. He was made to sail, he says, and in a few days Second Mate Peter Avinson died.

The vessel, on the way to England, was wrecked on Sapelo. The crew was rescued by an oyster sloop, the crew of which two had to remain in quarantine, where Seaman Carlson died.

### NARROW ESCAPE FOR RIXEY.

**Surgeon and Woman Friend Nearly Killed by Car.**

Washington, January 20.—Surgeon General Rixey of the navy, Mrs. Rixey and a woman friend, while driving this afternoon, were run down by an electric car on Connecticut avenue and miraculously escaped serious injuries. Their carriage was badly smashed and they were thrown heavily to the ground, but beyond being considerably shaken up, were not hurt.

# ROYAL BATTLE WAS FOUGHT ON ISLAND IN THE RIVER

HARTWELL, GA., January 20.—(Special.)—A battle royal was fought on an island in the Savannah river, in the lower edge of Hart county, this week, between moonshiners and revenue officers, headed by Captain A. M. Grizzelle. It seems that Revenue Officer Grizzelle located a still on the island and made a raid one night this week, in which a war was on for awhile between the officers and stillers. No one was captured, but the still and 100 gallons of whisky were seized. The offenders made their escape by boat to the South Carolina side.


Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

# NEGRO TROOPS CAUSES SPLIT IN THE G. O. P.

## Roosevelt's Republican Friends Lining Up With the Democrats.

## PRESIDENT IS FIGHTING TO OVERTHROW FORAKER

**Consequences of the Fight May Be Far-Reaching—Roosevelt Believes That Brownsville Episode Is Being Used in a Fight Against Him Personally.**

By John Corrigan.

Washington, January 20.—(Special.)—The chances for a big, irremediable split in the republican ranks are better than they have been in years. President Roosevelt's determination to accept his democratic supporters' indorsement in the Brownsville matter and have his friends on the republican side unite in support of the Blackburn resolution, introduced on behalf of the democrats, is an evidence that he intends to whip his recalcitrant brethren into line or let them take the consequences.

The president's friends on the floor who may be expected to vote for the resolution are Senators Beveridge, Warner, Burkett, Hansborough, La Follette, Warren and Lodge. Sixteen votes, combined with the democratic strength, will put the resolution through.

**Roosevelt in Fighting Mood.**

Despite the efforts to keep the president out of the republican row over the Foraker resolutions, he has insisted in taking a hand and the consequences may be far-reaching. A very perceptible split is already apparent in party ranks, and the president's pursuance of his present course will very materially widen it. He takes the view that the fight against his discharge of the negro troops is directed against him personally and politically, and is an effort to overthrow him and displace his policies. He will use all the means in his power to checkmate the schemes of Foraker and those who are supporting the resolution looking to an investigation of his legal rights in regard to the discharge of the battalion.

The New York Sun today calls attention to the fact that the principles which President Roosevelt will seek to have incorporated in the next platform of the republican party, provided he remains a dominant figure in the councils of the party, are an income tax provision and an inheritance tax. Both are good democratic doctrines.

**Democrats for Roosevelt.**

The democrats will resolutely oppose all efforts to question the president's legal authority in this instance. They may fight for the Blackburn resolution; they may adopt the one of Senator Culberson or some other esolution going even further and indorsing the president for his action. They will seek to force a vote by which the republicans will be put on record as either approving or repudiating the president's action.

The senate will be a terrific battleground this week. The republicans are in a state of nervous apprehension over the present status of affairs and will seek to wriggle out of the parliamentary net spread for them by the democrats. A direct vote for or against the president is the last thing on earth they will wish. Whether the senate supports him or not, however, will not alter the president's course. He is confident that he has acted within his constitutional rights and has put the senate on notice that no one but himself has the authority to reverse the action taken.

Tonight all the republicans are awaiting the return of Senator Aldrich from New York. Tomorrow before the senate opens a conference will be held between Senators Aldrich, Lodge, Spooner, Crane and Knox to devise some plan to overcome the disruption that threatens their party.

**Roosevelt With Lodge.**

President Roosevelt spent several hours at Senator Lodge's home in the afternoon and several republican senators were called in to discuss the Brownsville affair with the view of reaching an agreement as to what action is to be taken in the senate tomorrow.

It is stated that a decision was reached to draft a resolution along the lines of the original Lodge resolution, which will meet the approval of Senator Blackburn. This resolution will be introduced by a republican and will be supported by both the republican and democratic senators who take the position that the "senate had no legal right to question the action of the president."

## WRECK ON THE 'FRISCO.

**Track Spread and All Coaches Went Into Ditch Except Pullman.**

Brownwood, Texas, January 20.—A bad wreck occurred today when the "Record train," on the 'Frisco railroad, was derailed 10 miles north of Brownwood. The train was running at 30 miles an hour when the track spread, and all the coaches went in the ditch, except the Pullman sleeper. The embankment where the wreck occurred was not high, but the cars turned completely over, injuring a score of passengers, some of whom may be seriously hurt.

**Will Run Train to Birmingham.**

Gadsden, Ala., January 20.—(Special.)—It has been announced from authentic sources that the local train on the Alabama Great Southern railroad, now operating between Attalla and Chattanooga, will be continued on to Birmingham within the next thirty days. The train will leave Chattanooga earlier in the afternoon and will reach Attalla about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and will leave for Birmingham in the morning about 6 o'clock and will arrive in Attalla at 8. This schedule would prove very convenient for Gadsden and the remainder of the territory, as there is no local morning train out of Birmingham over this road.

# *THIRTY-SIX CHARGES AGAINST JOE BAILEY*

## Senator Cocke Announces Counts on Which He Indicts Bailey.

## OIL FEES ENUMERATED TOTALLING THOUSANDS

**Cocke Charges Flatly That Bailey Sold His Influence to Standard Oil Interests—Legislature Will Take Up Matter Today.**

Austin, Tex., January 20.—The Bailey investigating problem moved onward today by the announcement from the friends of Senator Bailey that a vote will be forced on his election Tuesday and that if subsequently he is proven guilty of certain charges that he will be compelled to resign his senatorship. However, according to his friends, there will be no postponement of the vote on Tuesday. Bailey's friends are authority for the statement that they will insist upon a hearing to any person who has charges to make.

The Bailey followers are candid to admit that they did not want any investigation on account of its annoyance and injustice to the senator, but now that both houses of the legislature have taken the initiative in the matter of ordering an investigation, the Bailey adherents say that they intend seeing to it that it is conducted along proper lines.

**Cocke's Charges Against Bailey.**

Representative Cocke tomorrow will file charges against Senator Bailey with the senate committee on investigation.

Mr. Cocke, on information and belief, makes charges in thirty-six counts, a synopsis of which follows:

1. That Senator Bailey while a member in congress was interested in a United States government mule contract with one Steger or Stager and Lebatt.

2. That during the early months of the year 1900, Bailey entered into agreement with John Francis, brother of David R. Francis, and as well with David R. Francis and Joseph Sibley, together with H. Clay Pierce, of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, of Missouri, in consideration of which agreement and conspiracy and services rendered by Bailey, he was to be assisted in the purchase of the Gibbs ranch in Dallas county, whereby Bailey is understood to have used personal, official and political influence that the Waters-Pierce Oil Company might defeat an ouster judgment in Texas.

3. That Bailey on or about the 25th day of April, 1900, called on H. Clay Pierce in St. Louis and conspired with him on behalf of the Waters-Pierce and Standard Oil companies to defeat the aforesaid judgment.

**Alleged Oil Fee Received by Bailey.**

4. That Bailey should have known that the Waters-Pierce Oil Company was "outlawed" in Texas as an interstate trust and that H. Clay Pierce and others were under indictments in McLennan county.

5. That Bailey received $3,300 as retainer fee for said services and pretending that the same was a loan, or fee for personal, political and official influence in the premises.

6. That Bailey's official duties required him in Washington, notwithstanding which he returned to Texas in company with H. Clay Pierce and J. D. Johnson, and that while en route to Texas, Bailey conspired with these men to secure a compromise and dismissal of certain penalty suits, and that, pursuant to said conspiracy, telegraphed Oscar L. Stribbling, of the law firm of Henry & Stribbling, of Waco, Texas, to meet said Bailey and his co-conspirators at Hillsboro, as they were en route from St. Louis to Austin, Texas; that Stribbling did not meet them, and they went to Waco and conferred with local counsel of the Waters-Pierce Oil company, to wit, George Clark and Henry and Stribbling, the latter firm being associate counsel for the state of Texas, and with the district judge to arrange legal or illegal disposition of the litigation; that Bailey and associates refrained from conferring with Cullen F. Thomas before arranging with Henry & Stribbling.

**More Oil Money Mentioned.**

7. That Bailey, Johnson, and Pierce went to Austin, and Bailey used personal, political, and official influences to induce Thomas S. Smith, attorney general, and Secretary of State Hardy to permit and issue a permit for the readmission of the Waters-Pierce Oil company.

8. That Bailey and "co-conspirators" returned from Austin to Waco, and resumed negotiations of dismissal of the litigation and indictments there pending; that Bailey, on May 2, 1900, used his influence for the dismissal or compromise of suits, and to that end did approve and indorse a proposition to pay Henry & Stribbling a sum of money about five times larger than they were entitled to by law, and that effort was made by Bailey to influence the district judge, and that an unsuccessful effort was made to influence Cullen F. Thomas.

9. That in June, 1900, Bailey indorsed, approved or connived at payment of $1,500 "to pay to Oscar L. Stribbling, of the firm of Henry & Stribbling 'hush money,' and that the same was cunningly concealed as a personal loan."

10. That Bailey well knew further that the sum of $3,100 was illegitimately paid and distributed at Waco by his "co-conspirators" to Henry & Stribbling, and possibly to others during the months of November, 1900, notwithstanding that Bailey, on January 17, 1907, made false and deceptive statement in the house of representatives in reference to the $3,100, claiming it was to refit the private car of H. Clay Pierce on account of the porter having the smallpox.

11. That Bailey received the sum of $200 from H. Clay Pierce for account of Waters-Pierce Oil Company after being advised of the illegal and fraudulent status of that company, and that Bailey had other financial dealings with said firm in 1900, which informant does not know, but which should be investigated.

**$100,000 Oil Money for Influence.**

12. That Bailey received the sum of $100,000 for exercising his influence as aforesaid from the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, or the Waters-Pierce Oil Company notwithstanding his oath in 1901.

13. That Bailey used his influence in shaping the form of the investigating committee in 1901, and concealed later transactions now unearthed.

14. That Bailey, in 1901, while en route to Texas to defend himself before an investigating committee, did wire H. Clay Pierce to forward him $5,000, which informant believes was used to defeat said investigation or to so manipulate the same so as to exonerate himself and shield the Waters-Pierce Oil Company "to the shame of Texas."

15. That Bailey had said to the investigating committee, "that honest men could make nothing in the public service," and that now he declares that "he despises those public men who think it necessary to remain poor in order to be considered honest."

16. That Bailey negotiated financial transactions with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company or Standard Oil Company in Washington or New York in March 1, 1901, amounting to $8,000 which he concealed as a loan.

17. That this and a $1,750 item was a fee for defeating Texas legislation.

18. That in March, 1901, the said Bailey left his duties in Washington and returned to the state of Texas for the purpose of using personal and official influence to defeat senate bill 164 and to defeat house bill No. 422, the latter by McFall, to revoke the charter of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

19. That Bailey wrote Pierce on March 28, 1901, for the sum of $1,750 which was for the purpose of influenceing legislation, or for services, and was a part of the $8,000 alluded to.

**Bailey, Aldrich, Rockefeller.**

20. That Bailey, in 1903, was employed by banker Bayne, of the Seaboard National bank, a Standard Oil Company ally, to write or prepare a charter for the Security Oil Company and was paid the unreasonable fee of $5,000.

21. That Bailey supported the Aldrich currency measure against every democratic senator; that the author of the bill was the father-in-law of the son of John D. Rockefeller and that Bailey had connection and obligation to the Standard Oil Company's allies, and that Bailey has become a frequenter of 26 Broadway and has been seen in and about said offices and has attended meetings of officers of said companies.

22. That Bailey had large transactions with John H. Kirby personally and with the Kirby Lumber Company, and on account of his close connections with the Standard Oil Company and other financial interests was able to dispose of certain securities of the Kirby Lumber Company for John Kirby and for which he received a fee of $250,000.

23. That Bailey's connections with the Tennessee Construction company and Tennessee railroad allied coal interests embarrassed him in his public service and that Bailey stated in an interview in San Antonio that he had borrowed hundreds of thousands of dollars from H. Clay Pierce and his associates, and including a loan of $156,000, which he used in speculation, which informant is advised involved "Standardizing" the Houston Oil Company and the Southwestern Oil Company.

24. That in the year 1905 Bailey collected at one time a fee of $118,000 through the Red River National bank, of Gainesville, as profit on a railroad transaction, which informant does not know about, but would refer to J. W. Bailey for explanation.

**Bailey and John W. Gates.**

25. That in 1906 Bailey had large financial transactions, including a note for $28,100, with John W. Gates, involving, informant believes, large interests.

26. That during his official career in congress the said Bailey became interested in certain enterprises with John W. Gates and received financial benefits.

27. That said Bailey now denies having "guided and directed" the Waters-Pierce Oil Company back into Texas in 1900, while at the Waco democratic convention, Bailey assumed the responsibility for readmission of that company into Texas.

28. That during the summer of 1906 Bailey said to creditable witnesses that, while he received no fee for his sevices to the Waters-Pierce Oil company in the matter of its readmission, he regretted that he did not, in fact, and to "tell the investigating committee in 1901 that he did receive a fee and let them make the most fo it."

**Falsehoods Charged to Bailey.**

The remainder of the charges are:

That Bailey caused to be published in the public press that the state attorney general conspired to defeat the democratic nominee; that Bailey, about December 28, 1906, at Waco, and on January 3, 1907, in public addresses at Austin, wilfully misrepresented decisions of the court of civil appeals, third district, in the case of the state vs. Waters-Pierce Oil company, in an ouster decree affirmed against said company by the United States supreme court in 1899; that on January 5, 1907, at Austin, in a public address, Bailey charged attorneys for the state in the case of the state vs. the Cassidy-Southwestern commission company with having received a fixed sum of money, when he knew such assertions to be false; during his political career in congress, Bailey either accepted a fee, or loan, or gift, in recognition of his services in the matter of the federal court fee bill affecting the Indian Territory. Your informant is advised that Bailey spent considerable money, directly or indirectly, in his effort to carry Travis county in a recent election.

## HOME MARRIAGE YESTERDAY.

**Miss Laura Levaney Beason and Mr. William Oscar Banks Were Contracting Parties.**

In the presence of a few invited friends, Miss Laura Levaney Beason was married yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's mother, 211 Angier avenue, to Mr. William Oscar Banks, Rev. A. C. Ward officiating.

## LOST DAUGHTER IS FOUND.

**Miss Randall, Who Disappeared From Home Saturday, Discovered Sunday Morning.**

Miss Jewell Randall, the 23-year-old daughter of Officer Randall, who disappeared from her parent's home, on Washington street, Saturday morning, was found yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at the residence of Elbert Herring, between the Cascade road and East Point.

Mr. Herring stated that the young lady passed his home Saturday afternoon, and when he observed her passing Sunday morning, he detained her, and telephoned to Mr. Randall, who called for her. Miss Randall is suffering from a nervous malady following a severe attack of typhoid fever.

# BITS OF WOOD AND HUMANITY FILLED THE AIR

## When Passenger Train Was Destroyed by Explosion of Car of Powder.

## 22 KILLED, 35 INJURED IN THE GHASTLY TRAGEDY

**Fire Broke Out in the Wreckage and the Odor of Burning Flesh Was Intolerable—It Is Supposed Explosion Was Due to Concussion.**

Terre Haute, Ind., January 20.—Twenty-two charred and mutilated bodies have been taken from the smoldering ruins of the passenger train No. 3 on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (Big Four), which was destroyed by the explosion of a carload of powder as it passed a freight train at Sandford, 9 miles west of here, last night. The number of injured will reach at least thirty-five.

The entire train was blown from the track, the coaches demolished and the engine hurled 50 feet. The passengers either were blown to pieces, cremated or rescued in a more or less injurd condition. The injured, some of whom are fatally hurt, are at the hospitals in Terre Haute and Paris, Ills., and at Sandford.

The full extent of the disaster was revealed at daylight, but the death list will not be complete until workmen have finished removing the debris.

**EXPLOSION OF POWDER CAR CAUSED BY CONCUSSION**

According to the trainmen of the freight, the powder was exploded by the concussion made by the passenger train, which was slowing down for the station at Sandford. Another theory is that gas escaping from an oil pipe line nearby entered the powder car and a spark from the passing engine ignited the gas. Others express the belief that the disaster was due to tramps or an intoxicated man firing a shot into the car.

The car was smashed to pieces by the force of the explosion. Great masses of iron were found hundreds of feet from the track. The tank of the passenger engine was hurled nearly 100 feet, landing in a gravel bed.

Two passenger coaches and one baggage car were consumed by fire.

The freight train in which was the car of powder was demolished. Sandford was badly shocked. Windows were shattered, dishes and furniture broken and doors torn from their hinges.

**ODOR OF BURNING FLESH GREETED THE RESCUERS**

The entire passenger train was blown o the track and crushed into the mud a mere mass of debris, pinning under it forty human beings. Fire broke out and before the eyes of citizens and rescuers who rushed to the rescue many burned to death before aid could be rendered them.

In the darkness, by the light of burning coaches, the people of Sandford did their best for the stricken. Cries of the injured and the crackling of the flames, together with the odor of burning human flesh, greeted the rescuers who worked tranticaly, but soon were forced back by the terriole heat.

As men threw their strength to the work of disentangling the human forms from the wreckage, the women of Sandford cared for the injured.

When the fire drove the rescuers away, they waited till the fire died down, and then started to drag out the charred bodies. Men searched nearby fields, and found pieces of human flesh and wearing apparel.

**ENGINEER AND FIREMAN HURLED THROUGH THE AIR**

Engineer Welsh and Fireman Jarred, of Mattoon, Ill., who were in charge of the passenger train, were hurled nearly a hundred feet through the air, and fell in a muddy field.

The explosion and fire destroyed telegraphic communication, and Sandford, with its victims, was alone for hours.

Following is a list of the dead so far as known up to midnight:

Identified dead:

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Sandford, Ind.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Vermillion, Ill.
J. W. SUTHERLAND, Paris, Ills.
JOHN FRANKLIN, Ashmore, Ill.
A. D. HECTOR, Elbridge, Ill.
CHARLES GOSNELL, Paris, Ill.
CLAUDE STEELE, Sandford, Ind.
A. A. HICKS, Sandford, Ind.
D. R. HARLETT, Grandview, Ill.
FRANK FIELDER, Findlay, Ohio.
MARY EARHEART, Terre Haute, Ind.
H. BLAKLEY, Findlay, Ohio.
JOHN A. BOWEN, Mattoon, Ill.

Missing and believed to have been burned to death:

MRS. BUD WOLFE, Sandford, Ind.
TWO DAUGHTERS of Mrs. Wolfe, aged 8 and [illegible]
A. KUKENDAHL, thought to be Vandalia fireman.
BODY of a dead woman burned beyond recognition.
FOUR charred bodies, unidentified.

## ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice for the week ending January 19, 1907. Persons calling for same will please say "Advertised," and give date. One cent will be charged on each letter.

**Ladies' List.**

A—Miss Mae Atkins, Miss Mattie G Arnold, Miss Annie Allen, Miss Missouri Adams, Miss Melvena Arnstria, Miss Jeanette Annberg, Mrs F T Ackerman.

B—Miss Marguerite Bullock, Miss Mary Brown, Miss Rena Bates, Miss Irene Brown, Miss Corribelle Buford, Miss Stella Bennett, Miss Marie Brown, Miss Sadie Brunn, Miss Bertie Bryant, Miss Armilla Billups, Miss Maggie Bradley, Miss Ruby Baker, Miss Jennie rown, Miss Rosa Lee utts, Miss Mollye Budgett, Miss Annie Berry, Miss Mame B. Boggs, Miss Essie S Bartlett, Mrs F E Broadnax, Mrs Jane Barrington, Mrs W. H. Bone, Mrs Maggie Brannon, Mrs Harriet Beldhorn, Mrs Deelie Bolckorn, Mrs William Boesel, Mrs Katie Byrd, Mrs Minnie Baker, Mrs Henrietta Byrd, Mrs L E Burns, Mrs Alice Bridwell, Mrs Charles Brown, Mrs C F Bronner, Mrs M E Byrns.

C—Miss Hilda C Cox, Miss Lillie Carlton, Miss Lola Combs, Miss Louie Cleveland, Miss Dorothy Crawford, Miss Mary Carroll (2), Miss Mamie Crenshaw, Miss Minnie H Coy, Mrs Sadie W Card, Mrs Annie Curry, Mrs Mattie Crumley, Mrs Hattie Conley, Mrs Walter Camp, Mrs Jasper Cooper, Mrs N E Chambers, Mrs R L Clark, Mrs W P Carey, Mrs John L Clark, Mrs C. Campbell, Mrs Edward Charetoline.

D—Miss Sallie Davis, Miss Mollie Doy, Miss Lula Dozier, Miss Mattie Davis, Miss Fannie M. Du Bose, Miss Otho Dovers, Mrs M C Day, Mrs Clyde De Witte, Mrs S L Davis, Mrs Anna Davis, Mrs T J Dabney, Mrs Martha Davis, Mrs E Denona, Mrs E J Davis.

E—Miss Bessie Eason, Miss Josephine Edwards, Miss Ida Erby, Miss M J Earl.

F—Miss Kate Foster, Mrs Sallie Frisbee, Mrs H H Fletcher, Mrs Cassie Fuller, Mrs Charles Forrester, Mrs J M Frix, Mrs Ella Frazier, Mrs William Fambro, Mrs R A Furr.

G—Miss Hattie Gay, Miss Mary Gunn, Miss Mary J Gholstin, Miss Agnes Gradel, Miss B. J. Goskosz, Miss Annie Gould, Miss Mattie L Gorland, Miss Zula Gaston, Miss Lilly M Y Green, Miss Posie Gibson, Miss Anna Guinn, Miss Sarah Garrard, Miss Victoria Gray, Miss O E oldberg, Mss Ida Goodman, Mrs. Florida Green, Mrs Nellie Goutt, Mrs B L Greer, Mrs M L Glass, Mrs J C Goodlett, Mrs J T rantham, Mrs Emma Goosby, Mrs John A Graham, Mrs Marguerite George, Mrs M Garnier.

H—Miss Trina Hobbs, Miss Nora Hicks, Miss Maggie Horton, Miss Trixie Holcombe, Mss Etta Holder, Miss Irene Horgrel, Miss Alma Hardy (2), Miss Hattie Hill, Miss Emma Hunt, Miss Maudy Heard, Miss Myrtle Henson, Miss Willie Hendricks, Miss S J Helmle, Miss Bomot Hardy, Miss Eppler Herrington, Miss Jonna Hampton, Miss Ella Harris, Miss Alice Hall, Miss Elsie Hunter, Mrs. Lucile Harris, Mrs Dinah Hollins Mrs Mina Hirsch, Mrs J F Hallgood, Mrs Mary Hordell, Mrs Mary Howell, Mrs Maud Horton, Mrs A C Hopgood, Mrs Nellie Harris, Mrs Isobelle B Houser, Mrs Hill, Mrs Sallie Harrison, Mrs N R Hutchinson, Mrs John A Henderson, Mrs Daisy Harper.

J—Miss Ada Jenkins, Miss Emma Johnson, Miss Eva Jones, Miss Annie Jenkins, Miss Lilla Jaston, Miss Maggie Jackson, Miss Rosa Belle Jones, Miss Girson Jones, Miss Florina Johnson, Miss E J Jones, Miss Beatrice Johnson, Miss Mary Jastin, Miss Emma James, Mrs Emma Jonnson, Mrs W D Johnston, Mrs Callie Jackson, Mrs Annie Jonnson, Mrs Ella Johnson, Miss Emma J Jenkins, Mrs John Wesley Jones, Mrs R F Jostin, Mrs Emma Jenkins.

K—Miss Florence Kellogg, Miss Laura Kemp, Miss Sadie Kirbo, Miss Mattie Knignt, Miss Martha King, Miss Emma Joe King, Miss Clora Kennedy, Mss Freddie King, Miss Effie Kendall, Mrs S A King, Mrs Annie Kelly, Mrs Kennedy, Mrs Robert Kennedy, Mrs Robert Kennedy, Mrs Lena King, Mrs W Kohn.

L—Miss Minnie Lone, Miss Lenora Lloyd, Miss Mary Lawrence, Miss Levicies Lee, Miss Violet Lewis, Mrs W F Tompkin, Mrs Julia Levy, Mrs J M Lawson, Mrs George Lewis.

M—Miss Fannie Moss, Miss Mary Lou Morton, Miss Mary Morse, Miss Kate McKerbin, Miss Clora J Moore, Miss Annie Monk, Miss Allie Moore, Miss Pearl Moore, Miss Lizzie Morris, Miss Ollie Miller, Miss Ada Mealor, Miss Leslie Jone Miller, Miss R W Moyman, Miss L Mitchell, Miss Naomi McCoy, Miss Bertha Moore, Miss H Meinch, Miss Susie Miller, Miss Lena Malcombe, Miss Mattie G Moore, Miss Ella Mae Mills, Miss Idella Merriweather, Miss Annie Morelong, Miss Anna Miller, Miss Bessie Mossey, Mrs Lottie Manns, Mrs Jennie Moses, Mrs Minnie Mormon, Mrs Albert Meadow, Mrs L Moore, Mrs Benjamin A Morris, Mrs Viola C Maddox, Mrs John G. Miller, Mrs D R McWilliams, Mrs Jane McIntosh, Mrs Mary E Miller, Mrs Lero McDaniel, Mrs Lizzie Mead, Mrs G M McKee, Mrs Belle McDonald, Mrs M E Moore, Mrs H J Manley, Mrs Cordelia Maddox, Mrs Richard Moore, Jr, Mrs Hattie Terry Moore.

N—Miss Annie R Neal, Mamie Newton, Mamie Nash, Julia Neelby, Mrs R M Newton, Leuvonia Nelson.

O—Miss Sally Owens, Mrs Chas O'Neill, Mrs A E Oglesby, Nora Obey.

P—Miss C Pedrigrew, Miss Alice Peterson, C E Pinnell, Annie Price, Sallie Perkins, Dora Parrish, Lizzie Parker, Mrs J W Plowden, Jones Purtell, Rosa L Pruden.

R—Miss Rebecca Reid, Miss Ophia Robinson, Cordelia Robertson, Miss C Roberts, Miss Sallie Lee Rickers, Miss Gertrude Ross, Mrs Emma Reese, Mrs J M Roache, Bertie Reed, Sue Rakestraw, Ellen Rivers, O E Rudder, Jennie Rudelow, N M Randolph, F Adina Rorie, Carrie Reeves, Edna Richfield, Bessie Russell.

S—Miss Ollie Sebbrom, Nancy Spencer, Mame E Sausser, Mamie Smith (2), Lizzie Shephard, Myrtle Spencer, Martha A Scott, Mrs Syler, Mrs Stallings, Katie Smith, Emoline Stills, J H Stewart, Susie Sims, Ella E Smith, Mason Scrutchens, Mrs Mamie Smith, Mittie Scott, Mrs J D Smith, Nellie Shackelford, Mrs Sallie Seals, Mrs. Mattie Smith, B. B. Smart (2), Eliza Smith.

T—Miss Berning Tonnyhill, Joe Tidree, Miss Phyllis Tucker, Mamie Thrasher, Miss Pearlie Taylor, Miss Josie Thomas, Miss Trixie, Miss Nancy Tolbert, Miss Ida Turner, Miss J S Tuggle, Rosa Lee Tyler, Lottie Tyler, Mrs H C Tyler, Walter Turner, T L Tyler, Mamie Turner, Angeline Tate, William Tilt, Addie Trallings.

V—Miss Lucy Velahtta, Miss Lucy Vinson.

W—Miss Carrie Wingfield, Georgia Windsor, Bertha Williams, Miss Willie L Dolton White, Cora Woodall, Laura Williams, Ouida Williams, Mary Willnot, Annie Mattie L Williams, Mary Willnot, Annie Ward, Georgia Wright, Mrs Sarah Waters, Ella Weber, Lawvenci Wiggins, Julian Walker, Florence Wells, Eugenia Woplits, Guy Scott Warren, Mrs Woodruff, Paul E Wilkes, Ida J Wallace, Mattie Wright, Mary Ella Williams, Liza Walker, David Wallace, Ida Washington, Josephine Warner, Ida Belle Wilkins, Doshia Williams, Mattie West.

Y—Emma Young, Mrs Jennie Young, Mrs Charlotte York (col).

MEN'S LIST:

A—Teddy Arnold, John Adams, J H Alexander, Willie Austin, W A Anderson, J W Akord, Turner Anderson, C W Arrowssmith, F H Anderson.

B—C H Bellin, William Brinkley, Prof Samie Baldwin, Richard Barrett, Nathan A Broomlet, Tom Benjamin, Cecil O Beach, John Bigby, J G. Bonner, Dr W H Booker, Renet Billope, Cliff Berry, Weldry Boyd, H C Birge, Wm Boisel, Auston Baccus, Ralph Bagwell, L M Berkard, Lambert F Bennett, M E Block, Toudy Baugh, J T Bowles, B F Bedenbough, Twaddle Byant, J Clarence Bushnell, Harper Brittain, W H Brown, Thomas Baldwin, Gostwick Buttismere, Wm D Bennette, B S Burgett, C B Brayton, Jonas Besley, Fred M A Baker, Jim Blos.

C—L M Clark, Lawyer Cox, Jerry M Carswell, J P Crenshaw, S W Coleman, Wm Corinth, Sam Chambers, W M Conner, T B Clifford (2), William H Craig, Ned Carter, Henry Cassidy, Wester Cook, James D Clayton, R W Clemmons, E S Claflin (3), Earnest Clark, Scott Carethers, W L Chambers, F A Cornell J D Canning, Joseph Chesser, G E Cogle, Willie Clevenger, Cloud Crow, N B Carter, Albert Cook, Calvin Childres, Farris Corder.

D—Hal P Denton, Tony Duke, Oscar L Dye, J E Delk, C Downing, Bud D Davenport, Bill Dines, Zachoriah S Daivs, J P Duke, Richard M Doherty, Dalton R Draper, E D L Davis, Peter Dobbs, Jno J Doler, Jas R Davis.

E—G R Evans (2), Mr Evergreen, Silas Ellis, Robert Erby, H B Evans, Bob Evans, G L Edwards, I L Eubanks, H J Effen.

F—R L Fallon, Z L Frazier, Morton Frieder, C Fudlamon, Dave Freeman, M J JFranklin, J J Fry, E M Farde, David Flint, N J Freeman, N O Fousler, Rufus Frazier, R T Fountain, D B Folk, L Frank, E A Fowler, A R Foster.

G—Oscar Goldschein (2), Albert Gill, Arthur Grant, Lyndon Galbreath, J M George, W J Gay, J H Green, H T Graves, Glenville Geddings, Thomas Gregory, Jess Griffith, R J Grier, D C Gregory, J N Goswick, J O Gibbs, Charles Gigger, Tensrisn Loorazie, Paul Goodwin.

H—J Adolphus Hull, L J Hale, L P Henderson, Richard Hardesty, J M Haves, Willie Hill, Willis C Hamlet, R A Hancock, Frank G Hammond, R T Harris, Lonzo Heard, Tom Hill, W T Hale, Jack Halter, Dr E W Hawkins, L B Hangerbrook, C A Harman, Will Hill, W D Hudson, Tucker Hudson, Henry Hood, Earl Higby, C O Howell, O Hermann, W A Horne, George M Hancock, L B Hunt, S F Harris, Mr Hadden, Joe Hagin, J J Hathcock, William Howell, A J Haston, Arthur Haygood, H M Hawk, Charlie O Harris.

I—Mr Irby, H C Irvin.

J—Abraham Jones, Clark Jerome, T R Jones, O C Jackson, Roy S Johnson, H L Johnson, C O Joseph, Geo Jones, S M Jenkin, Bennett Jones, Jack Jackson, J Julius Johnson, W T Jacobs.

K—J H Kemp, George King, F L Key, John Knight, A F Kelley, A L Kent, T C King, C A Kempeures, W A Kemp, K Kildare, Chas Krenger, Chas King, Clem Kamphares, Denes Kolosazar (2), J D Kirkwood, J J Keller.

L—William L Loyd, L N Leyman, W W Lewis, Noah Little, Eddie Lovejoy, Geo Lawrence, Geo Loftin, Y Loeb, Will Lewis, Randall Lee, John Lightnog, Jas Leonold, J D Luke, Lon T Leroy, D K Lawrence, John Lawrence, Claude Lee, Luther Little, Willis Lewis.

M—Mr Mackey, Henry Murphy, Will M Ginty, Platt Mountjoy, R C Morrison, J V Melton, Grover Meyers, M L McIntosh, W E Mumby, Thos C Mason, J L McLure, G C Mason, J A Morrow, Harry Michaels, Fred L Manning, Thos Martin, C J Mitchell, John McKinzie, Jno D Melvin John M Meredith J D Moore, F E Mizzelle, Donald McDearmond, Ernest Middleton, William McNarry, Jas A Moore, M L Martin, Jas McGowan, Mr Maddox, Green Matthews, Ford Maddox, John Marshall, Horace Merck, A R Miller, A E Meyer, R L McCain, Robert McClure, Warren Marshall, J S McLemore, Harry C McElvany, S F McKinney, Silas J McCoughrin, A Miller, Clar Moore, Eddie McCrary, O R McCormick, W B Mills, Mr McClendon, Foster McCosky, David McAllister, W F McPherson.

N—W A New, Mr Nelson, M N Newson, Marshall Norman, J W Newhan, Otis Nichols, H H Nelson, C S Newman.

O—L A Obenchain, Vincenzo Oswalvella, Henry Offord, J F Owens, John Oaken, Charlie Of, Jno Owen.

P—Harvey A Pennell, Robt J Presley, Griff Parham, Zack Prespley, Dr J T Potts, Willie Pitts, Edwin Pettus, H L Preston, Chas A Payne, Will Pocus, Will Parks, G C Pruitt, W M Prince, Early Pritchard, Cleveland Perry, Harry L Point, R W Parker, T M Patterson, G N Patrick, John Parker, L C Pitchell, Sam Putty, Carl ittman, Wm Peacock.

R—C C Ranson, David Richardson, Callon Read, C R Rice, H D Rutherford, G W Robinson, C P Reno, Herman Ruepke, Frank L Root, G W Rossan, R H Randolph, William Richard, G E Rice, Frederick Rieder, A J Richard, Rev J S Roberts, Wm Robinson, Harry E. Rice, Ed Reid.

S—Mr Samson, J W Sanford, J S Sadler, Robt Staton, Willard Skelton, Jue ive, J P Suellgrove, Frank Skein, Walter choch, Alvie Steele, D R Santell, Sam Shiflett, Joe Sue, Jas H Simms, Joe Seals, William Watts Smith, Samuel Stephens, Charlie Scott, Rev W J Scott, Garnett Simmons, William Smith, August Schleb, J D D Stephens, J W Stanley, C L Sims, S B Sawtell, Tom Scott, Howard Spilth, Frank A Smith, John Strom, W D Smith, J G Smith, C T Shepherd, Rev and Mrs am'l A Speer, Johnnie Sheppard, Adam Smith, William J Speer, Mr Sidney, J Frank Stansell, Dr H M Smith, E B Strickland, G B Sturgles, C W Still, Calse Gwin St Cere, John L Smith, Mitchell Smith, Chas Moore Scotteyood, J S Sadley, Ernest W Staton, Alvie Steel, Mr Simmons, A H Stephens.

T—P F Taylor, B F Tapp, E H Turner, Robt O Todd, Mr and Mrs McLane Tilton, Jr, Jno F Taylor, Henry Thomson, G B Treadwell, Johnnie Thomas, Hardy Tyner, J T Tidwell, L C Thomas, W H Tellison, C H Thomson, S A Thomson, P F Taylor, Guss Tate.

V—B G Vaughn, H C Varneen, Davie Vason.

W—Dr Williams, W L Wilson, George Watson, G K Waites, J B Wilson, Spencer Watt, Henry Waget, Joel White, Dock Willett, Lyge Walker, James Williams, Sam Williams, W A Wright, Sylvestus Wright, Milton White, L Z Walker, A B Walker (col), A D Williams, Candis Williams, Mr Williams, Henry Williams, L T Waters, Leroy Walker, Mose Williams, H O Ward, Julius Williams, Oscar Williams, Col James Wood.

Y—C W Yedeston, Earnest Yorw, Jhonny Youngs, H T Yeorgin.

**Miscellaneous.**

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# The Constitution

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, TRI-WEEKLY

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HOBY ROBINSON ..... Business Manager.

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ATLANTA, GA., January 21, 1907.


Every time they shake a tree in Indiana it either rains apples or authors.

The raise in carriage rates will make a man wish he could walk to his own funeral.

Even when Senator Tillman poses for the photographer he takes a striking attitude.

The millionaire makes a light earthly tax return, as the treasure he has in heaven doesn't count.

"Millions for ten years of life," says Carnegie. He is a pretty good advertiser, but that's the limit.

Cremation is not popular, but in many instances it is inevitable—when you buy a railroad ticket.

It is said that the late psha's will has a clause beginning: "To my beloved 800 wives, as numbered," etc.

The thousand-mile railroad book comes late. Many editors had already purchased the thousand-mile shoe.

No, business does not "follow" the railroads. Statistics show that business keeps ahead of them every day in the week.

As winter has long been out of his element down south, March came in Sunday and knocked the old veteran's wig sky-high.

They are calling Grover Cleveland "The Grand Old Man"—which may be only another grandstand play for the senatorial toga.

Perhaps is's just as well the railroad can't haul the prosperity. They might run into a block system and wreck the whole business.

Just as soon as the universal peace committee threatens to invade our territory Taft goes wandering around strengthening on coast defenses.

They call Indiana "Mr. Riley's state," but the title is merely an honorary one—Mr. Riley having discovered it before George Ade owned it.

They are digging up the bones of Edgar Allan Poe again. A light sprinkling of the dust of them would make current literature leap to life.

By raising the price of oil Mr. Rockefeller can pay all the fines they can levy, tell the jury to keep the change, and still be ahead of the game.

In the pockets of a suicide they found an eastern marriage license and a western divorce. As he was so well fixed for this world, the wonder is he left it.

Having made the salary grab, your representative can't take the lecture platform with any conscience. But sometimes conscience is tired enough to take a holiday.

It is a wonder some of the heroines in current fiction don't get up an action for damages against the heroes. Mark this: "She did not seem to know that he held her hand. He crushed it;"

Texas has one county with only four inhabitants. When court opens the judge bids the solicitor good morning, tells the sheriff to rap for order, and warns the town marshal against any demonstation.

### "The Civil War."

"The war of the rebellion" has been the term most often used in the official documents of the government relating to the sectional conflict of the sixties. While there has never been a direct protest from the south, the phrase has never been popular or acceptable either to the survivor or his son or his daughter.

It is, therefore, with gratification that we note the recent incident in the United States senate which resulted in an agreement to the effect that henceforth this memorable event is to be classified in the nation's highest forum as the "civil war."

The definition is ample enough to cover all disputed phases of the question, and accurate enough to suit the greatest stickler for exactitude.

The strife of the sixties was, essentially and primarily, "civil war." The Standard dictionary gives as a definition of the word—"occurring within the state or between citizens; intestine; as civil war." Since terminology in governmental documents is used simply as designation, and to convey no ulterior meaning, it is obvious that the words "civil war" subserve all legitimate purposes.

It is futile and profitless, of course, to revive ancient controversies and thresh over issues long ago given a decisive settlement. At the same time it is not amiss to draw attention to the contention of Senator Bacon in the friendly little senate debate, when he cited Senator Lodge and other authorities to the effect that secession and its constitutionality was an abstract proposition. The fact that two sections of the nation evolved radically divergent interpretations of this proposition—and appealed to arms to sustain each—would hardly seem to justify either combatant, victor or vanquished, in the coinage of a phrase giving national and historical sanction to an ex-parte opinion of the course pursued by either.

The point is not, of course, a vital one. Senator McCumber, however, performed a graceful act of courtesy when he agreed to the substitution of the milder term, and the amicable debate which followed illustrated eloquently the manner in which the nation has been knitting itself into closer accord during the past few years.

Had the proposition been advanced twenty years ago, it would have probably provoked opposition of the most intense description.

### The Navy Personnel.

There is pending before congress a measure to which the average citizen, perhaps, has given or will give very little thought, because in its nature it is one of those things in which he considers that the department involved is most interested, and is able to take care of itself.

The measure in question is the navy personnel bill, and its importance to the whole United States is such that there should be a general demand for its favorable consideration.

The trouble is there are few who take the time to investigate the merits of a piece of legislation of this sort, because the prevalence of peace gives a sense of security that seems to dispense with the necessity for immediate or timely action.

Perhaps few have ever considered the fact that captains in the American navy are commissioned at the average age of fifty-six and rear admirals at the average age of sixty.

The result of this fact is admirably set forth in President Roosevelt's recent message to congress on the subject of the personnel of the navy, in which he says:

This system is the result of a long-continued prejudice in favor of a method of promotion by which all lieutenants in order of seniority pass through the several grades until they eventually become rear admirals; a method which sacrifices the good of the service to the interest of individual mediocrity. As a direct consequence of the existing method, naval officers obtain more than ample service in subordinate positions, but have a limited and inadequate experience as captains in command of battleships and as flag officers in charge of fleets and squadrons; that is, in the very positions of greatest responsibility, where experience, skill and initiative are essential to efficiency. Moreover, they attain the position of a flag officer but a few months before they reach the retiring age and have no opportunity to perfect themselves in the important duties of the high commands pertaining to such rank.

It must be apparent from the foregoing that our naval officers of the higher rank have, by far, an inadequate experience in the duties of that position which they reach this late in life.

In other countries modern progress is handicapped by no such condition as this. In Great Britain a naval officer attains the rank of captain at 50, serving eleven years in that grade. In France he becomes a captain at 47, serving as such for nine years. These are the maximum ages from other first-rate powers presented for comparison. In the United States he becomes a captain at 55 to 56, serving as such only about four years. Similar comparisons may be shown in the case of seagoing flag officers who serve in other countries from six to fourteen years in that capacity, but in our navy only a year and a half.

The navy personnel bill, now pending before congress, provides that an officer may attain the rank of captain at 48, and rear admiral at 55, which will insure their serving seven years in each grade.

This, it is readily apparent, is a period short enough in a service where the highest grade of efficiency is demanded, and where the regulations should be such that this efficiency may be at hand when it is most needed.

### Lopping Off an Abuse.

Governor Hughes, of New York, is beginning his administration with an intelligent aggressiveness that bodes well for the creation of an excellent record both for himself and the state, if his plans are not hampered by a hostile legislature.

One of the salient reforms to which he has adressed his efforts is the prohibition of legislators from drawing compensation from the state treasury for acting in a legal capacity for institutions dependent on acts of the body of which they are members.

The Constitution has previously emphasized the extreme desirability of such a policy in all legislative bodies, the opportunities for corruption and miscarriage of justice which its opposite affords, varying only in degree with the dimensions of the interests involved.

It will be readily understood that the rich state of New York offers a vast field for venality in this direction, surpassed in reach only by that created through the relations of congress with the various federal departments.

Governor Hughes has gone to the root of the matter by calling on the state comptroller for the record of special fees paid legislators for legal services. The far-reaching effect of his action may be appreciated, when it is said that Jonathan P. Allds, chairman of the senate committee of forest, fish and game, has drawn $16,955 as counsel for the state forest preserve board and for the fish and game commission. Similar instances are cited as originating in both branches of the legislature.

To lay it down as an inflexible principle that the motives and actions of the legislator are influenced perniciously by those of the paid counsel—when both parties are identical—is to proceed on the snap theory that all men are scoundrels until proven otherwise. It is, nevertheless, impossible to overlook the fundamental weakness of human nature and the further fact that in order that a legislator or councilman or congressman may serve the people whose commission he holds without bias or dereliction, every temptation militating against his duty should be rigorously removed.

Any other proposition is too thick with possibilities of abuse and corruption to win a moment's toleration. It is to be hoped Governor Hughes will succeed in his vigorous crusade, since it has been long proven that New York state is far from possessing a corner on the civic virtue of the country.

### The Rich Man's Son.

The New York Globe lifts its voice in the following quasi-lament regarding the opportunities denied to the scion of wealth:

Instead of sympathy for the chanceless poor boy we should rather pity the rich boy. What opportunity has he to become more than an ornament or a mere owner? As Riley makes the old hoosier say: "What's more pathetiker than just a-being rich?" Out of sheer humanity something ought to be done for the boy whose father has money. Genius is not confined to poor and humble birth. It should be possible for the chap whose mother wore a diamond sunburst really to rise in the world. The cottage and the cabin have become too arrogant—brownstone fronts also have their rights. Fie on a civilization that opens the door of opportunity only to the fortunate poor!

Brushing aside the satire of The Globe, the following question appeals to us as rather pertinent:

Isn't it about time for conventional society to dilute its sympathy for the young man and the young woman supposed to be stripped of all incentive by inherited wealth?

There are, uncontestably, many wealthy parents in this country whose indulgence and failure to apply discipline have conspired to make idle, useless "spenders' of their children. Sometimes the indictment could be extended to even profligacy and crime.

But does not the fault—as a fault—belong rather to a previous decade? Give a casual glance at the more conspicuously wealthy of the American families and you will find, in nearly every instance, parents or guardians exacting from those under their charge that they shall qualify for some substantial, useful occupation. The extravagant heir or heiress—unless their follies are proven incurable—is so hampered by limited allowances and conditional inheritances as to be afforded every inducement to become a decent, instead of a superfluous member of society.

It often happens, indeed, that some of the best ideas and leadership emanate from the ranks of the young rich.

So we are not wasting any noticeable amount of sympathy on the young men and women whose wealth may oppose a possible restriction to their individual development.

Examine some of the specimens that have fallen a prey to the enervating influence of money, moreover, and you will admit that the material was hardly there, in the first place.

## "JUST FROM GEORGIA"

### Lines to a Blizzard.

I.

Blizzard, take another road!
Leave the sky serene!
Want to get that violet ode
In a magazine.

II.

I said last morn, "The weather wins,
And Spring her sweets discloses."
I piped of flowers and mandolins,
And now you've wrecked my roses!

III.

Blow you the blank, bleak western way
Where many a storm rehearses;
I've written reams to flowery May,
And want to sell my verses!

* * * * *

### In Trouble.

The Walton Tribune has these local items of the recent holiday season:

"It is said hard times and marriages go together, and we are seeing now that seems to be true, for we have a marriage every little once and awhile."

"While performing a marriage ceremony recently, a Jefferson clergyman is said to have gotten a little mixed in the ritual, and obligated the man to love and obey, instead of the woman. If so, look out for that man to suicide."

* * * * *

### A Sudden Change.

Col' wind blowin' from the west—
Feelin' mighty chilly;
Violet can't stand the blow,
An' so, it's hidin' mighty low—
Sheltered by the lily.

Yet, though winter comes along,
An' the blizzard's hummin',
Still we know, howe'er it blows,
Spring will wear a dreamy rose—
Joy is comin'—comin'!

### Resigned.

"Who'd 'a' thought we'd lived to see him in congress!" said the old lady.

"Nobody," replied the old man; "but the Lord's will be done!"

* * * * *

### A Georgia Obituary.

He laid down his burdens—
His share of them gone;
They were ours when he left them,
And so, they go on!

* * * * *

At a literary banquet, we are told of those present being "dined, wined, and clad in their right minds."

* * * * *

### A Prayer for Thankfulness.

Though sorrow will seek us—
Though life is not long,
Let us be thankful
For true hearts and strong!
For sorrows that prove us,
The pities that move us,
And a world rolling nearer
The heaven above us!

* * * * *

### That Says All.

Spring an' fall,
If you're happy,
That says all!
Though sometimes
In winter's thrall,
Leaps the lightning—
Tempests call,
Still we're happy
Just to live
For the joy
That life can give!

* * * * *

We're so "literary" now that we even have "literary" barbecues. But beef as a brain food is rather heavy in the barbecued form.

* * * * *

### Uncle Ruben's Philosophy.

The Dallas New Era credits a local "Uncle Ruben" with this philosophy:

"I carried insurance on my barn for 39 years and then gave it up. The next year it burned to the ground. The difference between Providence and a fire insurance company is the money you get to build a new barn with.

"I have often thought that if I had $2,000 to spare I would use half of it in giving a big dinner to 1,000 poor people, and then use the other half in curing them of the bilious colic brought on by overeating."

* * * * *

### Doin' Well.

Doin' well in Georgia,
Be it rain or shine;
An', truth to tell,
We're doin' well
All along the line!
So, raise the hallelula tune,
An' ax the word to jine!

* * * * *

Every author's convention in Georgia is successful. They always wind up with an inspiring barbecue.

* * * * *

### Word From Br'er Williams.

Some folks on de hilltop look so small ter de folks in de valley, you can't even read their titles clear thoo' a telescope.

F. L. S.

### Walt Whitman.

This is the Walt Whitman who was known and loved by those who met him daily:

"After some conversation Whitman proposed a walk across to Philadelphia. Putting on a gray slouch hat, he sallied forth with evident leisure and, taking my arm as a support, walked slowly the best part of a mile to the ferry. Crossing the ferry was always a great pleasure to him. The life of the street and of the people was so near, so dear. The men on the ferry steamer were evidently old friends, and when we landed on the Philadelphia side we were before long quite besieged—the man or woman selling fish at the corner of the street, the tramway conductor, the loafers on the pavement—a word of recognition from Walt or as often from the other first presently a cheery shout from the top of a dray, and before we had gone many yards farther the driver was down and standing in front of us, his horses given to the care of some bystander. He was an old Broadway 'stager,' had not seen Walt for three or four years, and tears were in his eyes as he held his hand. We were now brought to a standstill, and others gathered around. George was ill, and Walt must go and see him. There was a message for the children, and in his pocket the poet discovered one or two packets for absent little ones. But for the most part his words were few. It was the others who spoke, and apparently without reserve."—"Whitman as Carpenter Saw Him," in Craftsman.

### How to Grow Miniature Oaks.

Secure a good ripe acorn and suspend it by a piece of cord within half an inch or so of water contained in a glass. There let it stay, for if permitted to remain without disturbance for a few months it will burst, send a root into the water and shoot upward a straight, tapering stem covered with beautiful little green leaves. In this manner a young oak tree can be cultivated and become an interesting object to all that behold it. As soon as the plant has made its appearance it will be found beneficial to change the water frequently.

## THE PASSING THRONG.

A GROUP of traveling men were chatting in the rotunda of the Kimball house yesterday when one of their number excused himself and went into a telephone booth at the Pryor street side of the building. Returning in a few moments, he said:

"You fellows don't know what a relief it is to get to a place where there is a telephone system."

"How's that?" asked one of the group. "I didn't know there was a town or hamlet in this country where there wasn't a telephone. You haven't been in the country have you?"

"No," replied the first speaker, "but I have been somewhere where they had telephones, but you couldn't use them—Memphis. That's my home, you know, and I struck town the day the Cumberland telephone girls went on strike. There are two systems in the city, but the Cumberland, which is only another name for the Bell, has by far the greater number of subscribers. I went straight home to see my wife and family and retired early that night, as I was all fagged out. About 12 o'clock the baby woke up with the colic or some other internal derangement which rendered sleep impossible. It grew worse and my wife became alarmed. Finally she told me to go for the doctor.

"'Why won't a telephone message do just as well?' I said, shuddering all the idea of getting out of my warm bed and walking twelve blocks.

"'Telephone!' she exclaimed with a weary sigh. 'Haven't you heard the news? All the telephone girls are on a strike and you can't get a connection.'

"There was nothing for it but to put on my clothes and hike to the doctor's house.

"He was out on a call, but I left a note for him which the sleepy person who answered the door failed to deliver. I went on home and fell asleep after assuring my wife that it was all right, that the doctor would be in presently. I slept for two hours and my wife awakened me again, this time with tears in her eyes, telling me the doctor had not come. Once more I got up, dressed and went out in the chilly dawn for the doctor. He was in and I took him in tow. It was an hour before I got to sleep, and when I did sleep it was about the soundest slumber you can imagine. My wife knew I was tired out and did not wake me at the usual hour. When I finally woke at 10 o'clock, two hours beyond my usual time, I didn't have time to wait for anything to eat, but rushed to town to keep an important engagement with a man from Mississippi to whom I expected to sell a large bill of goods. When I got to the Peabody, all out of breath, I found he had grown tired of waiting an hour and a half, thought I didn't want to sell him anyhow and left.

"Immediately I got on his trail. Every place I went I found he had just left, headed for some other place. In disperation, and forgetting the telephone strike, I rushed to a 'phone to leave a message at a place I heard he was going to. Nothing doing! The net result was I missed my man, lost the order and got jacked up by my house.

"This is only one of many experiences I had. Every one who had become subservient to the telephone was in the same fix. I never realized what an immensely useful thing a telephone is and I have made up my mind never, under any circumstances, to get out of patience with a telephone girl again. Any kind of service is better than none."

RAY STANNARD BAKER, of The American Magazine, who has been in and out of the south since November investigating the race question, is once more in the city making further investigations. Mr. Baker finds the subject much bigger than he had an idea of. At first it was his purpose to begin publishing the articles in the February number, but he found he had not sufficient grasp on the subject to warrant so early a publication and they will be delayed. Mr. Baker is taking the matter far more seriously than the average northern writer and whatever his writings may be he will not go off half-cocked as to his conclusions.

### A Wonderful Ruse.

(From January Lippincott's.)

The late A. M. Simpson, the oldest Odd Fellow in the world, had the following experience at a New York theater several years ago:

In those days women weren't compelled to take their hats off in the theater. Consequently a good many kept their hats on, and the people behind saw nothing of the stage. Mr. Simpson sat in his orcestra chair, enjoying the play famously, when a woman in a 2-foot hat plumped down in the seat in front of him. He sighed. He craned his neck to the right and to the left. But in vain. Now that this woman had come, he could see nothing of the stage. He saw only two black ostrich plumes, a bunch of grapes, a humming bird, and a bow of pink satin ribbon—from behind this mass the voices of the players came.

Mr. Simpson was a modest man. It was not his nature to disturb any one. Nevertheless, he did not often get to a New York theater, and now that he was in one, he did not propose to miss its benefits through no fault of his own. So, after a good deal of silent suffering and a good deal of bashful hesitation, he leaned forward, touched the woman in front of him, and said in the politest tone:

"Madam, will you kindly take off your hat?"

The woman ignored him—ignored him absolutely. He said a little more loudly:

"Will you please take off that big hat, madam? I can see nothing behind it."

She turned, gave him a scornful, withering look, and settled back into her position.

"Madam," said Mr. Simpson very firmly, "if you do not remove that hat, something very unpleasant will happen."

She ignored him again.

Mr. Simpson reached down under the seat, got his hat, and put it on. Instantly, from all parts of the house, there came a loud and ferocious chorus:

"Here, take off that hat!"
"Hats off!"
"Hats off down front!"
"Take off your hat!"
"Take off your hat!"
"Off with your hat! Off with it!"

The woman removed her hat instantly. At the same moment Mr. Simpson, chuckling, removed his own. Then the uproar ceased.

### Bismarck's Mystic Number.

(From The London Chronicle.)

Bismark, writes a correspondent in reference to our paragraph on superstition, held, with Pythagoras, that not 13, but 3, was the great and perfect number. Bismark's associations with 3 were remarkable. He had served three masters. He had three names—Bismark, Schoenhausen and Lauenburg. The arms of his family are a clover leaf and three oak leaves. He was concerned in three wars and signed three treaties of peace. In the Franco-Prussian war he had three horses killed under him. He brought about the meeting of three emporers and was responsible for the triple alliance. He had three names—Bismark, Schoenho was "In Trinitate Robur" ("Strength In Trinity"), and contemporary caricature pictured him with three hairs on his head. Three was the beginning, the middle nnd the ed of Bismarck.

## Bruff's COLUMN

"Artists. Talking about artists are you?" said an old, a long time Atlanta official a day or two ago as he came upon me and a visiting newspaper man, a writer who makes lines, good readable lines for Hearst's papers, a few days ago.

We, the visiting news man and myself, were walking the assembly hall at police headquarters looking upon the framed faces of the half score policemen who have died wearing the regulation uniform—whose lives were suddenly snapped out in the dead hours of the night by a heartless assassin. There was DeBray. There was Chastain. There was Albert. There was Desbrasch—all in a line up as though on dress parade. Other victims of the midnight slayer were there, too, subject to our gaze. We had passed up one side of the wall and were moving down the other side, when the visiting scribe said:

"What a shame it is that Atlanta doesn't secure an artist, one of recognized ability, and have those heroes put on canvas. What a panorama. Put those faces in action as the forms certainly were when death came to them. Why moving picture wouldn't be in it. A live, up-to-date artist could do that work and create a series of pictures of which Atlanta would ever be proud."

It was just at that point an old member of the police force, a man now rapidly nearing his grave, came to the front. He had heard the talk. And he was interested—so much so that he came into the talk without any bidding whatever.

"Artists be danged," said he, supplementing his original declation. "Now, we don't need one of those finished fellows who went to Italy and other dreamlands to buy inspiration and to be made work out a problem in form and colors. Right here in this good old goober state artists of the highest distinction have been reared. It's true they were never introduced to the world. Prove it? Well, that is just what I can do."

And prove this declaration he did to the satisfaction of those who heard. To prove it he went into the old Fulton county jail over on Frazier street and into the basement of old police headquarters on Pryor street.

"I am not, as you both know, any kind of an artist. But it has come my way a time or two to see and to inspect work which, when seen by true and world recognized artists, evoked the highest praise. The work to be sure was crude. But when those who looked upon it realized that it was done in prison cells much of the criticism quickly mellowed."

And here is the recital which, following, told the story of the work of hand.

"Remember the Hill-Simmons tragedy a quarter of a century ago?" said the old time officer. "Yes? Well, then, you remember that Sam Hill was widely known in Atlanta and throughout the state, and that he was recognized as a 'sport.' Simmons was a business man of standing. One morning as the saloons were serving lunch—in those days five cents would buy a glass of beer and a good lunch. Different now, isn't it?"

But here's the story of which the old officer spoke:

One morning just as the ricks were bare and as the foaming beer was comber and as the foaimng beer was coming back to make the lunch more palatable, a gun sounded a death message in the old National hotel saloon, the National being one of the leading hotels in the city in those days. Within a few minutes upon the floor of the saloon was a dead man—Simmons. Within the clutches of the law was Hill, who had fired the shot. Hill's trial was one of the most sensational in the history of the state. And while it was going on Hill occupied a cell in the Fulton county jail, from which he went to the state asylum an adjudged lunatic.

"But it was of artists, not of criminals or lunatics I started to write.

"Sam Hill had been a life-long resident of Atlanta. In his sphere he was known as a genial, pleasant, happy fellow. Not even his most intimate friend had the slightest idea that there was anything in Sam Hill's make-up outside of a sporting proclivity. Nothing of that delicacy belonging to a refined nature, especially to an artist, was accredited him.

And yet in the darkest, gloomiest days of his adversity Sam Hill manifested the most refined, delicate sense and tastes of a true artist.

"A life in a jail cell offers few inducements or charms to the average American. If that life be one of total seclusion and isolation as was that of Sam Hill the less inviting it must be.

"But Sam Hill found that prison life less burdensome, though the rope for his neck was practically in evidence, than did some of his fellow prisoners. By making figures with a lead pencil Hill gave his hand its first training. The work became more and more congenial. It made time pass more pleasantly. It kept his mind from that halter made for him. Within a short time Hill became infatuated with his work. Securing through friends crayons of all colors he succeeded in making some excellent pictures. He took himself out of the jail by bending his time and attention to the production of some down-town scene as he recalled it. Friends who visited Sam Hill during those days, the darkest of his trouble, were pleased with the work and advised him to go on with it. One day he called upon Whit Anderson, a deputy sheriff and a jailor, who had made a history himself, for a step ladder.

"And for what?" asked Whit Anderson, always on the alert, but ever kind of heart and never in fear.

"'Just want to make a picture on the ceiling,' replied Sam Hill.

"Whit Anderson had seen some of the sketches Sam Hill had made as he sat in his lonely cell. While Whit Anderson was not a critic, he saw, at least he thought he saw, some good work. Had he been better versed in drawings, in picture making, work of the kind that had passed under his observation from Sam Hill's cell, it is possible that he would not have had that step ladder so quickly coming. But come it did, and the next morning as Captain Anderson came to Sam Hill's cell he found Simmons' slayer standing upon the top step working with might and main on a creation of the prisoner's mind. With a crayon of red, one of blue, one of black, one of green and one of yellow, Sam Hill had told when the picture was finished the story of his love of life and his story of the crime with which he had been charged. In the very center of the ceiling of the cell Sam Hall had drawn a palmetto tree. In its every detail that tree appeared perfected. Why he selected the palmetto tree no one seems to have known. But that tree, as I might have said, was perfect in its every detail. Within the foliage of the tree was plainly seen a large serpent. That serpent's coil around the trunk of the tree was plain, was in full and complete evidence as the crayon work was looked upon. Then from the branches of the tree, some 10 feet from the ground, the head of that serpent was in bold evidence as it licked its tongue at two forms below. Underneath that tree and in direct line with the serpent's tongue were the two figures—a woman crouching and cringing in the arms of a strong, fearless man in whose hands there was a pistol—pointed direct at the serpent's head.

"There was a cringing presentation in the form of the woman as she clung to the man, her head resting upon his bosom. The man's face was full of determination, nothing of defiance was there. The hand in which he held the pistol seemed nerved for any action. His vision was concentrated upon the eyes, upon the tongue of that snake.

"Those conversant with the stirring events of those days and who had an opportunity to look upon that picture read it with ease as though it was line by line, one under another. They knew that the palmetto tree was the tempting ground, its shadows making an inviting resting place, that the serpent in that tree was the tempter, that the woman resting upon the breast of the man was the one in danger and that the man with the pistol in hand was defending her.

"Of that picture an Atlanta newspaper man wrote a few years a description. It was done in graphic form. The story was by W. G. Whidby, one of the versatile and charming writers on the Atlanta press. The story was copied widely and within a few weeks one of the magazines sent a commissioner to Atlanta to view the presentation. Pictures were not as numerous and frequent in those days as they are now. But so impressed was the magazine commissioner with what he saw that he presented pictures of the Sam Hill picture in his publication.

"Rude and crude the work was declared but with that analytic method artists have the strong points were shown and a compliment, if not a tribute was paid to the genius of a lifetime convict by the writer.

"After Sam Hill escaped the penitentiary, his term being a lifetime one by being declared insane that cell passed out of use for common prisoners. Only prisoners of 'state' were given that nick in the Fulton county home of detention. Upon the ceiling the pictures remained. Time did not despoil them. They were there when the old jail was demolished and as the plaster was torn from the ceiling the allegory came down chunk at a time.

"Now that other crude artist," went on he of the past, "was down in the basement of the old station house on Pryor street. If you remember that old station house had a half-dozen cells down in the basement where a ray of light could not penetrate. They were put there for refractory prisoners when the building was erected. It was there that the 33d degree was handed out. Well, a negro who had never been off a farm until he was brought into Atlanta charged with murdering an entire family, was given the first cell after entering to the heavy iron door leading to that section of cells. The arresting officers visited him hoping to secure a confession. Knowing how dark that section of the prison was they carried with them a candle. During the conference with the prisoner that candle was placed upon one of the cell door bars where is stood alone. After finishing their talk with the prisoner the officers walked away forgetting the candle. An hour later one of the officers happened to think of that burning candle in the possession of a desperate negro who might fire the entire building. Rushing down the stairway he entered the hallway to find the negro walking about the floor holding the candle high above his head, the flame being within an inch or two of the ceiling.

"'What the —ll you doing?' yelled the officer as he thrust the key in the cell door lock. 'Trying to set the place on fire—?'

"'No, boss. I'm just making pictures. See that? It's jes like my rabbit dog Jack. Now, Jack can catch more rabbits 'an you and I can bof eat. That's Sally, my ole mule, she can do—'

"'Dry up, you black buzzard,' said the officer, never the once removing his eyes from the ceiling long enough to realize that his prisoner was of a copper color.

"Then for a minute he forgot the object of his visit, so intense was his scrutiny of that ceiling. As the negro stood, candle in hand, beside the officer, uttering an occasional remark, that officer was studying that freshly smoked ceiling. There came under his observation a mule with his long ears and his shaved tail. Nearby was a plough, so realistic that the officer was tempted to gather it by the handles, for he had once been a farmer. Near the plow was a sheep that appeared ready to utter a call for its companions. Near that mule was a hound dog taking its doze. An ax, a rake and a shovel were mingled in a pile near what might have been a chicken-coop.

"'Say, nigger,' said the officer, after he had given that ceiling a good study, 'how 'ld you do that? Show me.'

"'Gi' me dat candle, boss,' replied the negro.

"Holding the candle two or three inches below the ceiling, just where the smoke would make a dark line on the white-washed surface, he began moving it about slowly. In a few minutes a perfect rabbit, then a cow, then a fox, came into existence.

"'Well, I'm danged, nigger,' remarked that officer—he was Nat West, of Campbell county, now a prosperous farmer. 'Say, nigger, did you kill them people? H——l, no! Of course you didn't. But just give me that candle.'

"The next day the mayor of the city, members of the board of police commission, members of the general council, and prominent citizens visited police headquarters to inspect the cell. It was all Nat West had said it was. It was a marvel to Hal Morrison and other artists of the city who looked upon the lines the smoke from a candle had made. Rude, of course the pictures were rude. But the machinery used in making them was equally rude.

"'Give me that negro's talent and a good master to train me a short time,' said one of Atlanta's most successful artists, 'and within a few years I'll have all the reputation any man might want.'

"A few weeks later that same negro was tried for murder. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The evidence was purely and wholly circumstantial.

"But a few days before the day set for his execution, Frank Harralson, then state librarian, took a hand in the case. Why, I don't know. All the same, he did. The case was reopened. For a year or more it was fought, over and over.

"To-day the negro is alive, the last jury he faced handing in a verdict of 'not guilty.'"

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# PLANS ARE ANNOUNCED FOR NEW AUDITORIUM

## Speakers Have Been Secured for Launching Exercises Which Will Be Held in March—Details of Dr. Broughton's Enterprise.

By Edward Young Clarke.

THE launching of the Atlanta Tabernacle, Dr. Broughton's great institutionel church, proposition, is to take place early in March. This much has been practically settled.

Rev. Robert J. Burdette, the "silver-toned orator of the west," who has just completed a half million dollar institutional church building in California, has been invited to be here and start the movement. He has agreed to come and his presence will be assurance of itself that the movement will be well started.

In addition to the coming of Dr. Burdette for this occasion, Dr. Broughton will also probably have here Rev. Russell H. Conwell, of Philadelphia, who is pastor of one of the largest institutional churches in the world. He is well known in Atlanta as the one who a few years ago delivered for the Atlanta Lecture Association his famous lecture entitled "Acres of Diamonds."

### Plans Decided On.

At a meeting of the church building committee Thursday night, at which meeting were present a half dozen or more leading architects, the plans of R. H. Hunt, of Chattanooga, were deemed the best and he was chosen as the architect.

His plans as submitted will be changed considerably, but their general outline will remain the same. Mr. Hunt is considered one of the finest architects in the country, and makes a specialty of designing churches. He was the architect in charge of the Second Baptist church.

Mr. Hunt leaves today for a tour of the northern and eastern cities. He goes at the expense of the tabernacle to examine the details of the country's leading institutional church buildings. Especially will he examine the "City temple," of Philadelphia, of which Dr. Conwell is pastor, and "Tremont temple," of Boston.

### Plans for Launching.

The details of the plans for launching the movement which will give Atlanta a $500,000 institutional church are not fully complete, but in general the matter has been practically settled.

There will in all probability be three meetings during the day. At the morning meeting Dr. Burdette will speak. Another meeting in the afternoon, at which Dr. Conwell or some other prominent person will speak.

It is designed that these two meetings shall be educational, and shall be a means of conveying to the people of Atlanta what an institutional church is; what it will do for a community, and how the people ought to receive it.

The meeting at night will be to a select audience only. It is anticipated that by the time the night meeting arrives fully 20,000 people will want admission. In order that there may be no crowding tickets of admission will be issued, and only those holding tickets will be allowed to enter.

The night meeting will be in the nature of a description of the proposed Atlanta tabernacle. On a canvas over the pulpit will be thrown stereoptican pictures not only of the exterior views of the tabernacle, but of all the inside rooms, departments and features.

At this meeting Dr. Burdette, Dr. Conwell and Dr. Broughton will speak.

### Original Plans Changed.

The first ideas of the promoters of the enterprise have been somewhat changed. Instead of having the main building separate from the auditorium in rear (similar construction to Grand opera house) it is now planned to have the whole thing in one monster building, covering a space of about 250x350 feet.

The building is to rise six stories high and face on Luckie street. The foundations will be constructed to accommodate a ten to fifteen-story building, the additional stories to be added as needed.

The building will be of gray granite, pressed brick or concrete, and will be perfectly plain, having absolutely no jutting corners or ornamentation. For architectural beauty it will depend solely upon its size and massiveness.

In grand total of size it is to be Atlanta's biggest building!

On the Luckie street side there will be minster corinthian columns, through which steps to the main auditorium will lead. These columns will rise to a height of three or four stories and be supports for the stories above.

### A Magnificent Auditorium.

The first three stories will be devoted to the auditorium, which is to seat about 7,000. It is to have in addition to the main floor four balconies.

The architect has been instructed to make the auditorium an exact reproduction of the Spurgeon tabernacle in London. This of itself will be an interesting feature.

The auditorium will touch on and get light and ventilation from three streets. This will be a splendid feature also. The first floor of the auditorium will be about three steps from the ground. The four balconies will of themselves be equal in height to three stories.

Underneath the main auditorium but not below the level of the street will be the Sunday school room. This will be designed to accommodate 2,000 children, and will be divided by moving walls into four separate rooms. This will enable the four assistant superintendents of the school to each have a room seating 500. In each of these departments will be a platform, which, however, with the walls, will be operated by electricity, the platform sinking to the level of the floor and the walls rising into the ceiling.

Beneath the Sunday school room will be the engine room, carpenter shop, vaults, storage place, etc.

From the fourth floor up will be such things as girls' dormitories, men's dormitories, bath rooms, restaurants, rooms for Bible school students, offices of the officers, church parlors and reception rooms, and numbers of other things.

The above is the full detail as given to Supervising and Designing Architect Hunt, and he will very shortly have ready the front elevation. The detail interior plans will be gradually finished and will be ready by the time the money necessary for the undertaking is raised.

## BASKETBALL GAMES TONIGHT

### Good Series in Senior Section of the City League Will Be Played.

The city basket ball league will play a series of games tonight at the Young Men's Christian Association, these to be clashes among teams of the senior section with the Young Men's Christian Association v. the Atlanta Athletic Club and the Young Men's Christian Association v. the Atlanta Dental college.

The first contest will be watched with a great deal of interest, as both teams are strong, thus promising a fierce fight for victory. The two organizations have met but once this season when the Yale team did not show up for the scheduled game with the Athletic club and a picked team from the Young Men's Christian Association took their place. The latter aggregation was defeated, but it was said not to fully represent the strength of the Young Men's Christian Association and the regular first team would have made it much more interesting for the club.

The regulars have participated in a goodly amount of practice and displayed great ability in the game with Tulane, so it is no easy matter to pick a winner for this evening.

The other two contestants are also well matched and nice battles will doubtless result.

# SUPPLY OF WOULD-BE ACTORS EXCEEDED DEMAND OF PLAY

THERE are more men who want to be actors in Atlanta than there is room for on the Grand stage just at present. A day or two ago, Stage Manager Joe Stewart, of the Grand opera house, advertised for fifty men to act as "supers" in the production of "Checkers." Some two hundred men responded and the big crowd fairly filled the Grand alley. Mr. Stewart picked out his fifty men, who were ushered onto the stage to remain until the great race scene and then play the part of spectators at the track.

Then it was that the remaining one hundred and fifty insisted that they also be engaged. So persistent they were that Mr. Stewart was compelled to call for police assitance to keep the production of "Checkers" from having a rather more checkered career than the management expected. After receiving final notice from the stage manager that there was "nothing doing" for the one hundred and fifty, they proceeded to the manager of the play, John Timoney. Some of the disappointed ones declared that they had been brought there under false pretenses. Mr. Timoney is neither timid nor shay, but this sudden and unexpected surprise party sent him hurrying after Mr. Stewart. "Joe," he said, "they threaten to attach the show. How about it?" Mr. Stewart simply referred them to the advertisement, which was for fifty "supers," and their threat to attach the show vanished.

But still there were many who insisted that they had played the part of "touts," "bookies" and the rest of the track followers when "Checkers" was formerly produced at the Grand. They claimed they had learned their parts. Just how to yell, where to yell and when to yell. More than this, they had learned how to look just as excited as the part of spectators at a race called for and the management could not do without them. They kept on insisting until Mr. Stewart was compelled to keep representatives of the police department at the stage door to prevent too much realism in the way of the portrayal of excitement during the great race scene. Altogether, with the crowd of disappointed "supers" and the blue coats of the police, the production as presented from the stage door point of view looked very much as if the great race track at the Grand opera house was about to be "pulled."

Such scenes constantly occur in New York, Chicago and many of the largest cities throughout the country. All of which goes to prove that Atlanta is growing more and more metropolitan every day.

Rock Crystal

Attention is invited to our very beautiful display of English rock crystal. The wine and liqueur sets are unusually beautiful, many new patterns among them.

Grape-fruit glass, compotes, finger-bowls, champagne sets, and so on, have important place in this collection.

Maier & Berkele

# OLD WAR CANNON ARE IN RUINS; GRANT PARK'S BEAUTY IS MARRED

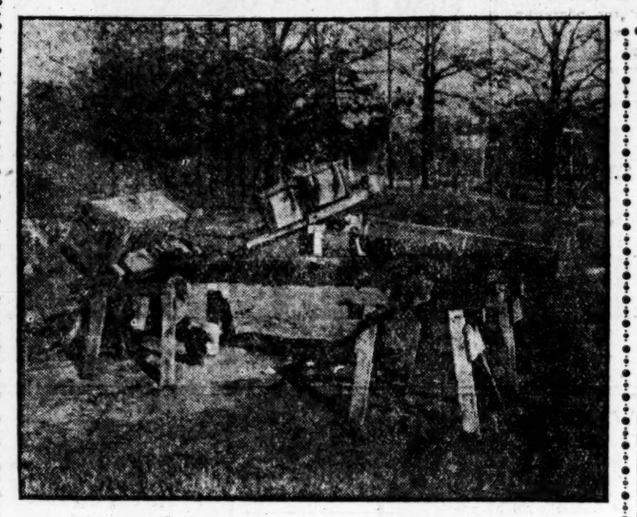

Photo by Will F. Nelson.
Two Views Showing Neglected War Relics Which Are Being Allowed to Rot to Pieces at Grant Park.

By Gordon Noel Hurtel.

ATLANTA is a historic battle ground, and at Grant Park there is an old fort, which was built during the war and which was used when the city was attacked by the union army. In this old fort there are four cannon, which are valuable war relics. At least, there are the remains of four cannon, and the fact that only the remains are left is the principle cause of the story.

Fort Walker at Grant Park is one of the most elevated points in this vicinity, and from its summit a fine view can be obtained of the city and the surrounding country. Whenever a stranger visits the city he goes to Grant Park, and when he goes to the park he is sure to take a look at Fort Walker.

Despite these facts, despite the fact that this fort is one of the best features of the park, despite the fact that there were at the fort four valuable war relics, the four cannon have been allowed to fall to pieces. Some of the wheels of both guns and cassons have rotted away, and if the cannon had not been of brass they too would have fallen into dust.

This negligence which permitted such relics to fall into decay cannot be chargeable to any particular park administration, it is said, but no single administration ever took the trouble to save the cannon. It would have been a simple and inexpensive matter to have erected each winter small wooden sheds over the guns to keep off the rain, and sheds could even have been kept over them in the summer to ward off the rays of the sun.

But, no, they were permitted to lie out there in the winter's rain and the summer's sun, as if they were so much old rubbish.

It is true that Mr. Myers, the ex-superintendent, recognized the fact that the relics were going to ruin, and he undertook to overhaul and repair some of the cannon wheels, so that some of them which are missing can be found in the carpenter and paint shop; but even this did not save the relics from the devastation which had already occurred. Mr. Myers did some good work at the park, and what I have to say is in no way in criticism of him.

### Fort Is Viewed With Reverence.

People visit the cyclorama of the battle o fAtlanta. Then they climb the hill to Fort Walker and see the real battle ground where the last stand was made to save the city from the foe. They look with reverence upon the old fort which once shielded the soldiers in gray from the soldiers in blue. Not far off is the McPherson monument, and a little farther to the east can be seen the old Soldiers' Home.

But there are the old cannon. Upon them are engraved mottoes in Latin which signified that they were to be used for country and for right. Can the visitor amid such a scene withhold a word of regret that these old relics should have been allowed to go to ruin?

The four cannon were with the Rome Artillery during the civil war and several years ago they were presented to Atlanta, a precious gift, and were mounted at Fort Walker. When received the guns were in excellent condition, and the cassons as well as the carriages were there and in good repair.

For many years they were a great attraction at the park and would still be so to visitors if they had been taken care of.

### Has Grant Park Been Injured?

And all this leads up to the question: Has Grant park been injured instead of benefited by the money which has been spent upon it within the past twelve years? Not only has the work of man, the cannon, been allowed to go to ruin, but even the handiwork of God has been ruthlessly ruined.

Once there were beautiful little streams of water trickling through pebbled beds, bordered by wild flowers, and there little children paddled in the clear, cool water, while the odor of honeysuckles floated upon the air.

Once there were springs of fine pure water that flowed into the streams and filled the lake.

Now what is there to be seen at the park that is left of its natural beauty?

In place of the streams of water there are dry gulleys; some of the springs have dried up; the wild flowers bloom no more; the lake has to be kept filled with water from the fire plug and it is nothing more than a pond.

There was built through the park a sewer that cost about $25,000. That sewer, which added nothing to the park, cut off the little creeks in which the children laved their feet in summer and caused some of the springs to dry up.

### On Magnolia Lawn.

On Magnolia lawn, a place which was to be a beauty spot and which was so intended by Major Sidney Root, first superintendent of the park, there is now horse stable looming where all can see it.

By the side of the zoo there are unsightly work houses and a coal bin, which gives the place the appearance of an ill-kept back yard.

About twelve years ago I accompanied a lieutenant of the United States navy, who was here on a visit, to Grant park. At that time little had been done in the way of disturbing the park with money ill-spent and it was just as nature had made it.

That navy officer, who had traveled all over the earth and had seen the finest parks in this country and Europe, looked about him at the rising hills covered with grand trees, saw the springs and streams of bubbling water, inhaled the perfume of the wild flowers, and he exclaimed:

"I have seen many beautiful parks in my life, but this is the grandest, just as the Creator has made it. It is the finest spot of ground I believe that can be found anywhere. Don't touch it. Leave it just as God made it."

It is too late to inquire "Who was to blame?" It is too late to say "Man's work has marred the work of God."

All that can be done is to go on with the work of making an artificial park without disturbing any more of its natural beauties.

The new park board promises to do many things to make Grant park an attractive place. If they can restore some of the springs, turn the water once again into the rivulets and make the honeysuckles grow as of yore, they will do more than they can by putting up swings and building pavilions and music stands.

### Exorbitant Premiums.

"What would you think of a 99 per cent premium?" said an insurance agent. "A premium of $99,000 on a $100,000 policy. Hardly worth taking out, eh?" Such a policy was once taken out, though, on a ship thought to be lost. It is a common thing on overdue ships to take out policies at 80 or 85 or 90 per cent. On the Bulgaria and the Croft in 1899 policies at 90 per cent were taken out, and on the Adelaide Mary, even after two of her lifeboats had been picked up, a policy of 92 per cent was issued.

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# POLITICAL POT IS SIMMERING

## Five Names Now Mentioned for Mayor.

### Several Are Mentioned for Councilmen and Aldermen, but Only a Few Have Made Formal Announcements—Early Stir in Local Political Circles.

There are now five names mentioned in connection with the mayoralty race next year. It is early for such a campaign to begin, but as prominent citizens are talking about entering the race, it makes the local political pot begin to simmer, even this far in advance.

The five citizens who are mentioned as probable candidates for mayor are all well known, and will have a strong following.

Alderman F. A. Quillian has been brought forward by a large number of the most influential citizens before he had intimated any intention of ever becoming a candidate. It was the second ward alderman's record as councilman and alderman that gave him a place in the mayoralty race, and his recent advocacy of the cause of the poorly paid city employees will make him a strong candidate.

H. H. Cabaniss, James G. Woodward, Thomas H. Goodwin and Courtland Winn, it is believed will all be candidates and will announce later on.

### In Race for Council.

While a great many names are being mentioned for council this year only a few have made formal announcements. They are:

For alderman from the seventh ward: W. A. Hancock; for alderman from the eighth ward, Charles M. Roberts; for alderman from the third ward, Charles A. Chosewood and Dr. J. W. Mitchell; for council from the second ward, Eugene Dodd; for council from the fourth ward, William G. Sands; for council from the sixth ward, B. Maxwell; for council from the seventh ward, F. J. Spratling, Charles H. Evans and George H. Wade.

In the eighth ward the name of John E. Murphy is prominently mentioned for council, but he has not yet made a formal announcement.

Major E. E. Pomeroy will probably make the race for alderman from the fourth ward.

### Eccentric John Underwood.

John Underwood, who died at Whittlesea, England, in 1733, left some odd instructions for his burial. His fortune of £6,000 went to his sister, provided that no bell was tolled at his grave, no relative followed his coffin and various other arrangements were carried out. Six men only were invited and requested not to come in "black," who received 10 guineas each for their services. Service over, an arch was raised over the green painted coffin, with "Non Omnis Moriar, 1733," inscribed on white marble. The six men sang the last stanza of the Twentieth ode of the second book of Horace. The deceased, who had been coffined fully dressed, had under his head Sanadow's "Horace," at his feet Bentley's "Milton," in his right hand a Greek Testament and in his left hand a small "Horace." The six on repairing to his house to a cold repast had to sing the thirty-first ode and drink a cheerful glass before retiring at 8 p. m. This done, directed the will, "Think no more of John Underwood."

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A. K. HAWKES CO.
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# PEACH CROP NOT INJURED

## Peach Growers Are Better Satisfied Over Prospects.

### Long Desired Cold Wave Has Reached the Fruit Section of Georgia. Prominent Fruit Growers Believe the Crop Not Injured.

Americus, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—The long desired cold wave reached this section this afternoon, and orchard men are greatly encouraged tonight in the probable safety of the peach crop. Freezing tonight is predicted. Prominent peach growers here believe the buds not sufficiently advanced to be injured, and insist that cold weather now will retard their advancement. Trees here are not blooming, and a careful inspection of one of the largest orchards near Americus on Thursday indicated safety of the crop at that date. The orchard of the Bagley Gober Company, one thousand acres, the Raymond orchard of one thousand trees; the Broadhurst orchard, five hundred acres, are among the largest near Americus and in full bearing this year. The trees in these orchards are believed to be safe thus far, and cold weather now will tend to insure a crop, which recently seemed threatened.

### Same Report at Marshallville.

Marshallville, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—The great fruit interest in this immediate section, as represented by the owners of 1,000,000 trees, is as yet uninjured by this spell of summer in the midst of winter. Those best informed hold that so far the buds are not unusually swollen.

An occasional tree of certain varieties is partially in bloom, but this is not an uncommon occurrence even in December of an ordinary winter.

E. B. Baldwin, of Riverside orchard, says: "Trees seem to be in perfect condition."

L. A. Rumph says: "Some sap in the buds, but in no condition to be hurt by ordinary cold."

I. F. Murph, an extensive grower, says: "I see no reason for alarm at present condition."

This is a fair sample of the general opinion in regard to their present condition.

Orchards generally are looking well, some scale against which every one is making preparation to battle with lime and sulphur, or with scalecide.

## MRS. MAMIE BROWN IS DEAD.

### Wife of Mayor of Edgewood Passed Away Yesterday—Funeral Occurs Today.

Mrs. Mamie R. Brown, the wife of I. N. Brown, the mayor of Edgewood, and a prominent contractor, who has been in business for about 25 years at that place, died early yesterday morning at a private sanitarium at which she had been ill for two weeks. She is survived by her husband and four children.

The funeral service will be held at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Epworth Methodist church, on Whiteford avenue, with Rev. A. M. Pierce officiating, and the body will be interred in Westview cemetery.

The following will act as pallbearers: Colonel W. R. Daley, J. A. Scott, J. W. Tomlinson, E. S. Chipley, S. Schuessler and J. R. Hardin.

## DEMURRAGE CASE COMES UP.

### State Railroad Commission Will Resume Hearing Today of Interstate Demurrage Question.

The railroad commission, which has begun the hearing of the interstate shipments demurrage case did not have a session Saturday, but will in all probability resume the hearing this morning.

Mr. Southal, a prominent Augusta attorney, who represents shipping interests in his home city, is leading the argument for his side of the question, and is bringing out points considered to be the strongest ever presented before the board, which has set on the case before, but decided that it was out of its jurisdiction, and should be referred to the interstate commerce commission.

The hearing is exciting considerable interest, especially in railroad circles and among the shippers, and a great many attorneys and freight bureau men will be present at the resuming of the hearing in the case.

# PRIMARY DECIDES CITY ELECTIONS

## City Charter Amendment Can't Affect Primary.

### Talk About Charter Amendment to Make Majority Rule in Mayor's Election Is Causing Amusement Among Those Who Know How Matters Stand.

The talk about an ordinance being introduced for a charter amendment to require a successful candidate for mayor to receive a majority of the votes cast has caused some amusement in local political circles.

A charter amendment could only affect the city election which is held in December of each year and there would be no use for any such amendment for that election as the contests are all decided at a white primary.

No charter amendment could possibly affect a primary. The primary elections in the city are held under the auspices of a city executive committee and that body alone can fix the rules and regulations governing the primaries.

If a majority rule is wanted, the executive committee must fix it and not any charter amendment.

What is causing the amusement is the fact that somebody has started a report that a primary election is to be governed by an amendment to the city charter of Atlanta.

If more than two candidates run for mayor next year and no one receives a majority of the votes cast, then there can be a second election between the two highest candidates. That rule prevails in many cities in primary elections.

There is never any contest in the regular city election in Atlanta, therefore any change in the rules by charter amendment would be superfluous.

### Majority Rule Is Favored.

A large number of people are favoring the majority rule for the election of a mayor, and the city executive committee may adopt that rule for the election primary next year.

An effort is also being made to get the city executive committee this year to adopt a rule whereby the aldermen as well as the councilmen are chosen by ward elections. There is an alderman from each ward just as there is a councilman from each ward. The councilmen are now elected at the white primary by the voters of each ward voting only for the candidate in their respective wards. The aldermen are elected from the city at large, all the voters in the city voting for the aldermen.

If this rule is changed the city executive committee must make the change.

### Doesn't Know When to Quit.

(From The Statesboro News.)

Atlanta is still fighting for the subtreasury. This city never knows when to quit. They claim the earth up that way and are mad when they fail to get all that they ask for.

Suppose
You were for some reason to receive $1.00 a week less wages. You would still get along would you not? Why not then contribute that $1.00 to a Savings Account in the
Trust Company of Georgia,
Equitable Building.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, . $650,000.00

# DR. BROUGHTON FINISHES SERIES ON THE YOUNG MAN

**"AND he arose and came to his father. But when he was yet a great way off his father saw him, and had compassion, and ran and fell on his neck and kissed him."—Luke xv, 24.**

"It is my purpose now to follow our young man home, and show his gracious reception by a loving, forgiving father. We left him starting—that was more than half the battle. Getting the consent of our minds is the first step, but unless we start, the consent amounts to no purpose.

"He is on his way home; it is a lonesome journey—an entirely new route. How different from the one he traveled only a short while ago—perhaps only a few years, when he went out from the old home, from loved ones and friends! That morning when he turned his eyes worldward, it was a bright day. What a grand panorama stood before him! Beautiful landscapes, towering mountain peaks, with lovely cascades wreathed in perpetual blooming flowers; broad, sweeping plains, waving in golden grain, only awaiting the harvester; laughing streams and streamlets, along whose banks were ever-fragrant flowers. How bright the prospects! How envied his start!

"But things have wonderfully changed, even in so short a time. Those tall peaks of hope are now reeking, belching volcanoes, pouring their red hot lava of death and ruin upon him in his every step. Those waving fields of grain are now great wildernesses of thorns and thistles, while those laughing streams and streamlets are now becoming stagnant ponds, teeming with the poisonous microcosms of blasted hopes and lost opportunities. Oh, how sad! Like Milton in Samson Agonistes, when the messenger enters in hot haste to relate the catastrophe at Gaza:

"'Which way to go or whither fly
The sight of this so horrid spectacle,
Which erst my eyes beheld and
Still behold; for dire imaginations
Still pursue me.'

"Yes, like a poor debauchee, just coming out of a spell of delirium, in his semi-consciousness, the ghosts of hell continue to haunt him by flouncing into his face the scroll of a misspent and sinful past, so this young prodigal now tramps the lonesome path with a heavy heart and a smiting conscience. Nothing to eat; nothing to wear; no friends—alone he comes plodding home to his father.

"Young men, this ought to be a warning. It is the fruit of sin. Oh, stop now, before the evil days come nigh.

"The next place we find him is at home. He is standing on the same soil upon which he once played. Things here have changed, too, since he left. It is always true that things undergo a much more rapid change when we are away.

### A Visit to Grandmother's Home.

"I remember some years ago I visited my grandmother after being away for several years. I had looked forward to the trip with great pleasure. The day arrived. I started from the city of Raleigh. It was a beautiful afternoon, and I had a swift horse. But the distance was so long—it seemed as if I never would get there. Finally, I was in the neighborhood, and ventured to ask the way, for there were new houses and new roads, and I was somewhat lost. Soon, however, I was there. Oh, what a change! The house was so much dilapidated. The flowers were all dead. Many of the beautiful white oaks in the large grove had been cut down. What a change! But I had not realized the change to its fullest extent until I saw dear old grandma, her form all bent, her eyes dim, her voice trembling with the use of eighty-nine years. Surely, I realized that 'life is full of changes—too numerous to be told.'

"So we can imagine that our young man, as he shtood and viewed the surroundings, saw many sad changes. The grounds, the trees, the home, the shrubbery, all changed. It does not look like home. And, besides, father has changed. His hair is gray, partially due to his boy's misconduct. Mother may be gone, and her vacant chair, empty slippers and absent voice strike dismay to his already sad heart.

"But with all, it is a glad day, for he is at home at last. All fears are gone. Father saw him, and ran and met him. I don't know how he knew him. There might have been something in his walk which so resembled the child of a few years ago, or perhaps, while he was a great way off, he began to cry, or to sing, and the father heard him and recognized him as his darling boy.

### You Can't Fool Grandma.

"There is something strange about the recognition of parents of their children. On that same trip when I went to visit my old grandmother I was convinced of this. I thought I would fool her. So, driving up to the gate, said, 'Hello!' The dogs began to bark. Again, 'Hello!' said I. Just then an old colored woman came to the door.

"Said I, 'Does Mrs. Franks live here?'

"I thought I had completely changed my voice, but about that time I heard her dear old voice from within say:

"'Oh, you rascal; you can't fool your poor old grandmammy. Get down off that buggy!'

"And out she came. It didn't take me long before I was on the ground. 'God bless you, Lennie, my dear boy!' You know these old grandmas always call us pet names. I hardly knew what happened. It was a foretaste of what I shall again realize when I drive up to her mansion in heaven and she comes to meet me.

"Oh, the father's glad heart that day when the boy came home! Boys, don't stay away from home too long. You will regret it some day. There are those there who love you. They would die for you. They are thinking about you all the time. Go home as often as you can consistently with your duties, and if you can't go as often as you would like, write to mother and father often. Cheer their dear old hearts by letting them know you still love and remember them fondly.

### "It Came From Where Mother Sat."

"Pardon me for giving you a little incident which was given me by a friend. I believe it was told him by Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, of Chicago. Dr. Henson was on his way to preach a commencement sermon at Wake Forest college, in North Carolina. At the town of Weldon he found an old man sitting on a seat opposite him. He was a rough looking specimen of a man, evidently showing that he had lived a tough life. He seemed to be in great distress.

"'Can I be of any comfort to you, my friend?' said the doctor.

"'No, no,' said he, in a gruff manner.

"Several times he offered help, but he was refused, the old man saying:

"'Nobody cares for me.' Dr. Henson made his trip, and was returning. At a little station on the way this same old man came aboard the cars. He was more troubled than beore. The doctor spoke to him again, and this time he seemed glad of an opportunity to talk.

"Said he, 'Mister, I'm all broken up. Oh, I'm ruined. You see, I'm old now—I'm over seventy. When I was a boy I ran away from home. I had a good mother. At first I felt lonesome, and often thought about her, but a time passed, I ceased to think about her. I never wrote to her. She did not know where I was. Some time ago I began to think of her. I felt like I must see her, but I did not expect she was living. The thought continued to stay with me. I resolved to come from my western home back to North Carolina to see if I could find her. I went to the neighborhood and asked for her, but nobody knew anything about the family. Finally, I found an old man who remembered the old church she always went in. It had a brick floor. I found the place where she always sat. There were the bricks where her feet always rested. I got down there, and cried—mister, cried like a child. Oh, to have her back! And now, friend, you see this bundle? Well, I'm carrying it home. This brick you see is worn; her feet did that. I'm going to take it home, and when I die I want my head to rest on this brick.'

"This was a sad story. We feel sorry for the old man as we read it. Young men, don't, I beg you, neglect these dear old souls. Serve them more and more as the days go by. How tender the thought of mother when she is gone!

"'They tell me of an angel's form
That watched me while I slept,
And of a soft and gentle hand
That wiped the tears I wept.

"'And that same hand that held my own
When I began to walk—
The joy that sparkled in her eyes
When first I tried to talk.

"'They say the mother's heart is pleased
When infant charms expand—
I wonder if she thinks of me,
In that bright and happy land.

"'I know she is in heaven now,
That holy place of rest,
For she was always good to me—
The good alone are blest.

"'And I have got some little books,
She taught me how to spell.
The chiding or the kiss she gave,
I still remember well.

"'And then she used to kneel with me,
And taught me how to pray,
And raise my little hands t'wards heaven
And tell me what to say.

"'Oh! mother, mother, in my heart
Thy image still shall be,
And I will hope in heaven, at last,
That I may meet with thee.'

### Come Home.

"But, young men, the prodigal's reception by his father has a deeper and a richer meaning than the domestic relation. It does not simply mean to be applied to prodigality in the various walks of life, but it is primarily intended to show a sinner's wandering from God, the conditions of his return, and the graciousness of our Father's reception.

"We see in the young man himself an unbeliever. Everyone failing to accept the Lord Jesus is a prodigal.

"We have in his fast life the nature of sin to lead us on and on to ruin, promising everything, and giving nothing.

"We have in his want the utter insufficiency of a life of sinful pleasure to satisfy.

"In his coming home and reception, we have the nature of God to forgive.

"Oh! dear, unbelieving souls, come home to your loving, heavenly Father! Why longer stay in sin? Come home now!

"Do you ask how come? Why, like the prodigal. Arise, start out. Turn around. Jesus stands to receive you.

"Some years ago I heard a celebrated revivalist explain repentance and faith. I was standing in the door, for I could not get a seat. All at once the preacher jumped off the platform, and came down the aisle, saying: 'I'm going to hell! I'm going to hell!' Said I to myself: 'I believe it!' About that time, he wheeled on his heels, and started back, saying, 'I'm going to heaven! I'm going to heaven!' Then, stepping on the platform, said he, 'That's what I mean by repentance and faith. A while ago you were going on in unbelief and sin; you were going to hell. You turned around, looked to God, started towards Him—that's repentance and faith together.'

"So I call you to turn around now; turn to God. There is salvation for everyone who will accept it.

"Some years ago a tall chimney had been completed, and the scaffolding was being moved. One man remained on top to superintend the process. A rope should have been left for him to descend by. His wife was at home washing, when her little boy burst in with:

"'Mother, mother, they've forgotten the rope, and he's going to throw himself down!'

"She paused; her lips moved in agony of prayer, and she rushed forth. A crowd was looking up at the poor man, who was moving around the narrow cornice, terrified and bewildered; he seemed as if any moment he might fall or throw himself down in despair. His wife from below cried out:

"'Take off your stockings, unravel the worsted!'

"He did so.

"'Now tie the end to a bit of mortar, and lower gently.'

"Down came the thread and bit of mortar, swinging backwards and forwards. Lower and lower it descended, eagerly watched by many eyes; it was now within reach, and was gently seized by one of the crowd. They fastened some twine to the thread. 'Now pull up.' The man got hold of the twine. A rope was now fastened on. 'Pull away again.' He at length seized the rope and made it secure. There was a few moments of suspense, then amidst the shouts of the people he threw himself into the arms of his wife, sobbing:

"'Thou'st saved me, Mary!'

"The worsted thread was not despised; it drew after it the twine, the rope, the rescue!

"Ah, my friend, thou may'st be sunk very low down in sin and woe, but there is a thread of divine love that comes from the throne of heaven and touches even thee. Seize that thread. It may seem small, but it is golden. Improve what you have, however little, and then more shall be given you. That thin thread of love, if you will not neglect it, shall lift even you up to God and glory. 'Who hath despised the day of small things?'

"The father put the best robe upon him, shoes upon his feet and made merry with the entire household. So God, your Father, will clothe you in the robe of Christ's righteousness, and make glad the city of God. Come home, young man! Come home!

"'Let now conscience make you linger,
Nor of fitness fondly dream.
All the fitness he requireth
Is to feel your need of Him!'"

The sermon given above closes the series on "The Fast Young Man." Next Sunday night Dr. Broughton will begin the series on "The Fast Young Woman."


# Price Reductions in Effect Today

A very opportune sale for you---reduced prices on winter wearables just as real winter is beginning. The reductions cover every line in the house (except a few contract goods), and you can save from 1-4 to 1-3 the usual cost of your clothes and furnishings. Stocks are large; assortments complete; styles are right; qualities are worthy; regular prices were low. Don't procrastinate, now; come in today while you can get first choice of most desirable things.

## Shirts Reduced

Manhattan Shirts and other good makes in stiff bosom and winter negligee styles are reduced—including recently arrived lines of very newest patterns.

The reductions are as follows:

$1.00 Shirts at ..... 75c
$1.50 Shirts at ..... $1.15
$2.00 Shirts at ..... $1.40
$2.50 Shirts at ..... $1.75
$3.00 Shirts at ..... $2.00

**Fancy Hosiery and All Leather Goods--1-4 Off**

**Winter Pajamas and Nightshirts at 1-3 Off**

**Rogers, Peet & Company and Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes**

## Reduced 1-4

Every suit and overcoat in our great stock is marked down today one-fourth below usual price. Plain blacks and blues, full dress and Tuxedo suits, as well as the fancies, are reduced—there's no reserve.

We can fit you perfectly today; don't wait.

$15.00 Suits and Overcoats now ..... $11.25
$18.00 Suits and Overcoats now ..... $13.50
$20.00 Suits and Overcoats now ..... $15.00
$22.50 Suits and Overcoats now ..... $16.90
$25.00 Suits and Overcoats now ..... $18.75
$30.00 Suits and Overcoats now ..... $22.50
$35.00 Suits and Overcoats now ..... $26.25
$40.00 Suits and Overcoats now ..... $30.00

Odd trousers reduced also; were $5.00 to $10.00; now $3.75 to $7.50.

## Underwear, Etc.

Just when you begin to need winter weight underwear, comes this chance to buy it for less than value. All styles—cotton, cotton and wool, wool and silk and all-silk at

***1-3 Off***

## Neckwear---1-4 Off

All the smart new styles are included in the neckwear reductions. Pick out any tie you like and take it at

***1-4 Off***

**Smoking Jackets, Lounging Robes, Bath Robes, etc. Reduced One-Third.**

*Usual Credit Courtesies Extended During This Sale*

# DANIEL BROS. CO.

**45-47 Peachtree---Opposite Walton St.**

*New Spring Hats in Soft and Stiff Styles Are on Display*


# VETERAN PAYS TRIBUTE TO COL. R. P. EBERHARDT

ATLANTA, GA., January 19.—To The Editor of The Constitution: I beg leave to present a tribute to a noble confederate veteran, who was buried today at Westview—Colonel Robert Patton Eberhardt. On this day it seems appropriate to give tribute to such a man, as he was a soldier of General R. E. Lee, and this being the anniversary of the birth of General Lee, when he would be one hundred years old.

Colonel R. P. Eberhardt was a native of our good old state of Georgia. He was born in Madison county, Georgia, on October 13, 1834, and was reared in that county. He received his education in the schools of that county, and in Elbert county, where he removed with his parents when he was 10 years old.

He had a remarkable career in many respects. He always had a great love of country, and a love for true liberty. He was fond of an active life in his early days and when he was a little more than twenty-one years of age, he went from home and enlisted at Augusta, Ga., to engage in the venturous expedition of General William Walker to Nicaragua. That event is interesting history, when President Franklin Pierce issued his proclamation, warning all persons of the United States not to engage in that famous filibustering expedition. It is well known, however, that there was a favorable sentiment in the United States, and many good men went with General Walker, and the result is now matter of history.

In that expedition was young Robert Patton Eberhardt. He went with the army, which was commanded by General William Walker, in Nicaragua, and served there faithfully, enduring the hardships of that service. He was honorably discharged. His certificate of discharge was one of his highly prized momentoes of that service. He had it nicely framed and carefully preserved. A copy of it is as follows:

"Special Order No. 132.—Headquarters of the army, adjutant general's office, Rivau, December 27, 1856. (Extract 2.) R. P. Eberhardt, company F, First rifles, is honorably discharged from the army. Enlisted December 25, 1855. By command of William Walker, general commanding in chief. Ph. R. Thompson, adjutant general, N. A."

Young Eberhardt returned to his home in Elbert county and was a noted young man in that section then, as he could relate many interesting incidents of that campaign. His old postoffice is named "Nicol," after him, as the boys gave him the sobriquet of "Nick," after his return from Nicaragua. He remained at home till the high excitement of the civil war, when his patriotic spirit was again aroused, and he entered the military service of the southern confederacy.

On the 26th of September, 1861, he married Miss Emma Priscilla Hunt, of Elbert county. She was one of the handsome and high-spirited young ladies of that time, and had the true southern spirit, and she shared in the chivalrous sentiments of her gallant young husband, when he was preparing to join the army of the confederacy. In the summer of 1861, the Honorable Augustus R. Wright, of Rome, Ga., received from the confederate secretary of war authority to organize a legion to be composed of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, to serve three years or during the war. Under instructions of Colonel Wright, the several companies whose applications had been accepted for the legion, were ordered to rendezvous at a place called Camp Kirkpatrick, on the Georgia railroad, about half way between Atlanta and Decatur, near the present Kirkpatrick home. Here the command completed its organization, by electing the officers as follows:

A. R. Wright, of Rome, colonel; G. W. Lee, of Atlanta, lieutenant colonel; L. J. Parr, of Atlanta, major; J. H. Sherod, Swainsboro, adjutant; Barney Lee, Atlanta, sergeant major. "Wright's Legion," as it was then called, was composed of fourteen companies.

### Eberhardt Was Captain.

Among them was the company called "Goshen Blues," from Elbert county, and commanded by Captain Robert Patton Eberhardt, the subject of this sketch.

Captain Eberhardt was then a young man, 27 years old, tall, erect, handsome and was a conspicuous figure in that "legion" of Georgia's finest young men. The "legion" was armed with Enfield rifles of the then latest and most improved pattern. The "legion" remained a short time there in a camp of instruction, and then was ordered to Savannah, and went into camp in an old field out in the rear of Forsyth park. That location now is covered by many of the handsomest residences in the great city of Savannah. Captain Eberhardt was with this command on duty regularly.

On leaving Savannah there were several changes in the organization, separating the infantry from the cavalry and artillery, and the infantry companies were designated then as the "Thirty-eighth Georgia regiment." It was sent to Virginia, and later became one of the specially noted and famous regiments in the Army of Northern Virginia. The regiment was in the famous brigade commanded by General A. R. Lawton, in the army under "Stonewall" Jackson. Later it was in the famous Gordon brigade, which was later commanded by General Clement A. Evans. The bare statement of these facts seems to be sufficient to indicate what was the service of the Thirty-eighth Georgia regiment, and of Colonel Eberhardt. They were in all of that "arduous service" to which General Lee alluded in his "farewell address." Captain Eberhardt was on duty all the while. In 1862 he was promoted to be major of the regiment. He was severely wounded at the battle of Sharpsburg, and for a while he was obliged to be out of the line of active duty, but as soon as he was able he rejoined his regiment and was always up and at the front. He participated with the regiment in the numerous battles in which they were engaged, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Cold Harbor, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Winchester, Gettysburg, Bristol, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Mechanicsville, Winchester, 2d, Frederick City, Shepherd's Town, Wincheser, 3d, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Hatcher's Run, Fort Hare, High Bridge and Apomattox Court House.

### Made Lieutenant Colonel.

During the service Major Eberhardt was promoted to lieutenant colonel and at a later time was in command of the regiment. The Thirty-eighth Georgia regiment, with the Evans brigade, was in the last fight and last charge of the army on the morning of April 9, 1865.

Captain W. C. Matthews, writing some years ago of the service of the regiment, said: "Captain R. P. Eberhardt, of company H, now of your city, was an officer admired and beloved by the whole command, and was behind none in bravery and gallantry."

After the war was over Colonel Eberhardt returned to Georgia and in 1875 went to Athens to live, where he was a prominent business man for many years, engaged with his brother in the manufacture of shoes and harness, as wholesale dealers. He moved to Atlanta in 1884 and resided here since then. He retired from active business about fifteen years ago on account of ill health and ever since then he had been in seclusion, and in a quiet way living a good life.

Many times I have met him, as he passed along our streets, and talked pleasantly with him. I never heard him complain unpleasantly about the results of the war, but always spoke as though he accepted the situation in a spirit of resignation and as a matter settled.

He was a very quiet man and by his reserved disposition he had not been very well known in public view here in Atlanta, where he had lived about twenty-three years, but he was a good and true man, a good citizen. His good wife and seven children survive him. They have the sympathy and good will of his comrades and friends. Thus another one of the old heroes of the southland passes out of our view forever. As he is buried today let us not forget him and his heroic record, while we are holding services in memory of his illustrious leader of the hosts who valiantly served with him.

His children are as follows: John L. Eberhardt, Atlanta; Thomas L. Eberhardt, Chester, S. C.; Mrs. D. E. Moncrief, Atlanta; R. Wade Eberhardt, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Jennie L. Eberhardt, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Gussie L. Eberhardt, Atlanta, Ga.; Henry L. Eberhardt, Atlanta, Ga.

One brother, J. G. Eberhardt, lives at Point Peter, Ga.; two sisters, Mrs. S. F. Oglesby and Mrs. Abda Oglesby, living at Elberton, Ga.

In the history of the southern confederacy he should be recorded and remembered as one of the valiant heroes who fought to maintain southern rights and principles. As a good citizen of Georgia, let his name be known and honored.

May his soul repose in peace.

Yours truly,
ROBERT L. RODGERS.
Atlanta, Ga., January 19, 1907.


**WORTH FINDING**

**Discovery of a Young Lady Bookkeeper.**

Food has much to do with the way one accomplishes any kind of work; poorly digested or improper food is the most frequent cause of nervous break-down and the surest way back to health is by properly selected food.

A young lady in Calif. says: "Much of the time until I was 19 years old I had poor digestion, caused by eating too much starchy and greasy food; many days I would suffer if I ate anything at all.

"Entering the office of a large firm as accountant, I soon broke down under the work and from being insufficiently nourished because I did not digest my food, I suffered almost constantly with nervous sick headache.

"About that time Grape-Nuts was recommended to me and on trying it I was really astonished at the result, for it was the first food that had really agreed with me for years.

"Within a day or two my headaches stopped, my nerves began to get strong and my brain clear, so that when I took up my work again I was able, alone, to do the entire work before done by two.

"I ate nothing but Grape-Nuts with cream, for lunch each day sometimes beating up a raw egg with it. I have found it very beneficial eaten dry, chewed well, when tired or nervous.

"My gain under Grape-Nuts diet was rapid and still continues. I gained one or two pounds a week at first; now I hold my normal healthy weight and I never suffer from indigestion—thanks to Grape-Nuts!

"My brother-in-law has been restored to perfect health upon a Grape-Nut diet. We naturally think the world and all of the food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."


# CUT FACE OPEN WITH HIS KNIFE

## The Blade Was Driven With Most Terrific Force.

Columbus, Ga., January 20.—(Special.). While he was holding his baby in his arms, Lester Henderson, a young man of Girard, Ala., was cut from temple to jaw by George S. Smith, in this city, this afternoon. The knife, which was curved at the end, and driven with terrific force by Smith, laid the whole side of the face open, going to the bone, and at one place cutting through to the mouth. The deed occurred on the street, in the presence of Mrs. Henderson, and Henderson, who was holding the child, was powerless to defend himself. The cause of the trouble is not known. Smith claims that Henderson called him out of his house and started the difficulty. Witnesses say that Smith drew a pistol on the other man after slashing his face. Smith was afterward arrested in Columbus.

# PEOPLE VOTE FOR BOND ISSUE

## Stephens County Will Build Court House and Jail.

Toccoa, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—The new county of Stephens will soon have a handsome court house and jail. Such was the verdict of the people at the polls Friday when they voted for a bond issue of $50,000.

At noon Saturday the entire vote of the county was consolidated in the office of Ordinary B. P. Brown, Jr., and showed 267 votes more than the required two-thirds of the registered vote.

Not one vote in the county was cast against bonds. The sentiment of the people was a unit.

It is announced by the ordinary that he will be ready to begin work on the court house and jail by the 1st of April. The bonds will be sold just as soon as they can be validated by the superior court.

It is believed that the bonds, which bear 5 per cent interest, will bring a premium of 4 or 5 per cent.

It is the intention of Judge Brown to finish the court house and jail during this year.

The court house will be built on the square in the center of the city.


**A NEW TRAIN**

**To Jacksonville, Fla., via SOUTHERN RAILWAY, leaves Atlanta 8:30 p. m., arrives Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., connecting with all lines diverging from Jacksonville.**

**Stricture, Piles, Fistula**

cured permanently without the use of the knife by the wonderful VIOLET RAY TREATMENT. This treatment is absolutely painless and causes no detention from business. Call and let me explain this scientific method of treatment to you. Consultation and Examination Free. Charges reasonable.

DR. J. THOMAS GAULT,
Suite 413 Austell Building,
Atlanta, Ga.

**Mrs. Rosa F. Monnish, M. D**

SPECIALTY: Diseases of Women.

Graduate of European and American hospitals and colleges; 26 years' experience. All diseases treated. First-class accommodations for a limited number of ladies during treatment. Offices at residence, 349 Peachtree street, corner Forrest. Bell phone main 1343, Atlanta phone 827.

**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.


### But He Realizes It Now.

(From Twinkles.)

Mrs. Benham—Many a true word is spoken in jest. Mr. Benham—That's so. I little dreamed when I said, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," that you would take every cent I had.


# PAINT

## $1.50 FOR $1.00

WE MEAN IT.

**But you must be quick**, as this offer is sure to catch the eye of the wise and prudent, and if you delay your opportunity will be gone.

We offer you our stock of King Bee Paint, made by Harrison Bros., for $1.00 per gallon. This is a good paint **worth $1.50** per gallon, as many who have used it here in this city will tell you.

**KING HARDWARE CO.,**

**51-53 Peachtree Street.**

*Of Course---*

FRESH PURE
Haley's
CHOCOLATES & BONBONS
ATLANTA
MADE DAILY

*THE STANDARD OF PURITY.*

# FINANCE SHEET GOES TO COUNCIL

## Believed It Will be Adopted Without Dissent.

**City Council to Hold an Interesting Session This Afternoon—Several Matters of Importance Will Come Up for Consideration.**

The city council will hold an interesting session this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The apportionment sheet as made up by the finance committee will be taken up and this is always considered one of the most important pieces of legislation that the council has to transact.

As the finance committee will doubtless make a unanimous report on the sheet it is not believed it will meet with any opposition before council and the aldermanic board.

Alderman Beuteil was not exactly pleased with the Marietta school not being attended to, but he did not say he would oppose the sheet as made out.

The finance committee will hold a final meeting today before council meets when all the members of the committee will be called upon to sign it.

The finance committee had a hard job on its hands and it is believed it did well under the circumstances. The sheet is based only on an approximation of receipts and will be changed when the city's actual income is known next June.

**Water Bond Election.**

One of the most important matters to come before council will be the recommendation of the finance committee for a water bond election on March 5. It is believed the recommendation will be adopted by a unanimous vote and that the election will be called as requested by the water board.

As soon as the election is called a new set of registration books will be opened, as the registration of last year cannot be legally used. The bonds will be to the amount of $500,000, bearing 4 per cent and running thirty years.

There will be no report to council on the auditorium and armory as the citizens committee has not decided upon a site and this will not be done until the latter part of this week. A special meeting of council will be called to act on the matter.

The tax committee will report upon several free licenses granted to people who were objects of charity and who wish to engage in some kind of business.

The police committee will have no report to make on the several applications for sale on licenses, it being understood that all such applications at this time are to be pigeon-holed for a while.

The other committees will have no reports, as there has been "nothing doing" on account of no funds having been appropriated this year.

## DINNER ENTERTAINMENTS.

**Mr. and Mrs. Randolph and Mr. Willis Ragan Complimented Friends Yesterday.**

Mr. and Mrs. Hollins Randolph entertained at dinner last night at the Capital City Club in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. John Skelton Williams, of Richmond, Va. Invited to meet them were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Paine, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maddox, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kiser, Mr. W. E. Christian and Mr. W. E. Chapin.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams have received a great deal of social attention during their brief visit here, and Mrs. Williams was much admired at the dinner dance Saturday night at the club.

**To Miss Benziger.**

Mr. Willis E. Ragan entertained delightfully at dinner yesterday at 2 o'clock in honor of Miss Benziger, of New York, the guest of Miss Mary Thomas.

The table was handsomely decorated with liberty roses, and the occasion was an enjoyable one.

In the party were Miss Benziger, Miss Thomas, Miss Kate Robinson, Miss Alberta Rankin, Miss Isma Dooly, Mr. George Benziger, of New York; Mr. Hugh Robinson, Mr. Charles Crankshaw, Mr. Willis Ragan, Jr., Mr. John Lusk.

# BUSCH TO PASS THROUGH CITY

## Millionaire Brewer En Route to Aiken in Search of Health.

Nashville, Tenn., January 20.—(Special.)—Adolph Busch, the millionaire brewer of St. Louis, accompanied by his wife, passed through Nashville tonight in his private car en route to Aiken, S. C., where he goes in search of health. For sometime Mr. Busch has been in a critical condition. He will reach Atlanta tomorrow morning.

## MEXICAN TO BE DEPORTED.

**Inspectors in Texas Refuse Citizenship to Arredondo.**

San Antonio, Texas, January 20.—The board of immigrant inspectors before whom Juan Jose Arredondo, the Mexican revolutionist, was tried to determine whether or not he is qualified to become a citizen of the United States, agreed upon its recommendation today and will suggest to the secretary of commerce and labor that Arredondo be deported. Two of the board favored the deportation of Arredondo while the third took a stand at variance with his colleagues. The recommendations of the board in the form of a majority and minority report were transmitted to the secretary of commerce and labor by wire.

The immigration inspectors refuse to make known their positions in the matter.

# MAJORITY RULE, SAYS BROUGHTON

## Highly in Favor of the Peters Ordinance.

**In Prelude to His Regular Sunday Night Sermon Dr. Broughton Discusses Advantages Accruing to City From Change From Plurality Rule.**

In the prelude to his regular Sunday night sermon, Dr. Broughton discussed the advantages accruing to the city through a change from the plurality to the majority rule, highly favoring the proposed ordinance of Aledrman Peters. His remarks follow:

"One of the most important measures ever presented to the city council of Atlanta is that which Alderman Peters is to present to the next session. He proposes to substitute the majority for the plurality system in provisions.

"Heretofore, a man getting the majority over the highest in any number of candidates is nominated; for example, if there are four candidates for mayor and there are 7,000 votes cast a man may be mayor by only 2,000 votes, the rest being equally divided between the other three candidates. Just such as this has been done and will continue to be done as long as the system remains as it now is.

"Here is the way it works. Three or four good decent men run for an office and they then divide the decent vote; then while this is going on some fellow who represents the bum element of the city comes in. He can count on carrying the bum vote solid, and hence, gets in. He is not the choice of the people—not even the majority. He is a creation of circumstances. The bum element never put out but one man, hence their vote is never divided.

"Now the ordinance of Mr. Peters puts an end to this kind of business, and forever guarantees that the good moral people of Atlanta will be represented in our city government.

"The majority of our voters are good, strong business men, but the way the thing is now we are at the mercy of a disgraceful element that lies around ever in wait for combinations among the good people that will divide up the good people's vote and allow the disgraceful and disreputable element to slip in on the abominable plurality system. The time has come to put a stop to it and Mr. Peters' measure is absolutely the only thing that will do it.

"No man is entitled to be mayor or anything else in a democratic community unless he can carry a majority of the votes. And any man who is against this measure is undemocratic and what is worse is afraid to submit himself to the will of the majority. By all means let the Peters ordinance go through and a new day will dawn for our city politics."

## WAS ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

**Young Man Shot in a Store at Sandersville.**

Sandersville, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—Alma Kelly, young son of Hon. R. A. Kelly, of Tennille, was accidentally shot in Lee Doolittle's store here yesterday afternoon.

Charlie Whiddon, a young man, who clerked in Mr. Doolittle's store was handling what he thought was an empty revolver, when, to his great surprise, there was a flash and a ball penetrated young Kelly's abdomen.

At this hour the extent of the wound has not been fully determined. Both young men are prominent and are the best of friends.

**Sold Half Interest.**

Pelham, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—Dr. J. W. McClain has sold his home and a half interest in his drug store to I. J. Wilder. The firm will continue business at the same stand. Mr. Wilder will move to the city and occupy the nice home now being erected on Boggs avenue for him.

# WRECKS DELAY UNION TRAINS

## No Improvement Shown in the Arrivals Yesterday.

There was little change for the better in the arrival of trains in Atlanta yesterday, those trains which arrived at the union depot being particularly late. Two of these trains, Georgia railroad No. 3, and Western and Atlantic No. 93, were both delayed by wrecks. The former on account of the wreck of through freight train No. 18 from Atlanta to Augusta near Boneville, in McDuffie county, in which fourteen cars were smashed up and the other, the through train from Chicago because of a wreck somewhere in Indiana, the details of which were not reported here.

All trains 30 minutes or more late arrived as follows:

**ATLANTA TERMINAL STATION.**

**Southern Railway.**

| Arrive from— | Due. | Hours late |
|---|---|---|
| 43—Washington | 4:50 am | 1:29 |
| 35—New York | 5:00 am | 1:10 |
| 12—Shreveport | 7:00 am | 0:35 |
| 38—Birmingham | 11:50 am | 0:51 |
| 6—Chicago | 11:47 am | 2:14 |
| 8—Cincinnati | 1:25 pm | 2:15 |
| 39—Washington | 1:20 pm | 5:05 |
| 37—New York (first section) | 6:15 pm | 1:33 |
| 37—New York (second section—mail) | 6:15 pm | 1:50 |

**Central of Georgia Railroad.**

| Arrive from— | Due. | Hours late |
|---|---|---|
| 11—Macon | 11:40 am | 0:30 |

**Western and Atlantic Railroad.**

| Arrive from— | Due. | Hours late |
|---|---|---|
| 40—Montgomery | 2:20 pm | 1:14 |
| 36—New Orleans | 11:55 pm | 0:40 |

**UNION DEPOT.**

**Western and Atlantic Railroad.**

| Arrive from— | Due. | Hours late |
|---|---|---|
| 3—Nashville | 7:10 am | 1:40 |
| 93—Chicago | 10:24 am | 9:10 |
| 1—Nashville | 7:35 pm | 1:00 |

**Georgia Railroad.**

| Arrive from— | Due. | Hours late |
|---|---|---|
| 3—Augusta | 5:00 am | 9:10 |
| 1—Augusta | 12:45 pm | 1:15 |

**Seaboard Air Line Railway.**

| Arrive from— | Due. | Hours late |
|---|---|---|
| 41—Washington | 6:10 am | 0:42 |
| 33—New York | 4:30 pm | 2:00 |

**Louisville and Nashville Railroad.**

| Arrive from— | Due. | Hours late |
|---|---|---|
| 175—Cincinnati | 12:40 pm | 1:25 |

# COLD WEATHER COMES AFTER LONG ABSENCE

## Weather Bureau Announces Probable Fall to 20 Degree Mark—Coming of Cold Will Save Fruit Trees.

THE Atlanta weather bureau yesterday morning, upon advices from Washington, sent out warning bulletins of the approach of a cold wave. The dispatch from Washington stated that the indications pointed to a drop in temperature to the 20-degree mark for Atlanta, and these cold-wave warnings were sent to all parts of Georgia and Alabama, and South Carolina as well.

As the weather bureau did not receive any reports yesterday, it being Sunday, it was impossible for Director Marbury to state definitely from what direction, or by what influence this sudden cold wave swooped down upon Atlanta and Georgia. He was of the opinion, however, that it was due to a cold wave which was reported Saturday in Minnesota, and that the probabilities were that, as this had moved very rapidly, this section had come under its influence.

It was cold yesterday morning, and it kept getting colder all during the day until, by 6 o'clock last night, the mercury had dropped to 39 degrees, and the indications were that it would go down to 20 degrees above zero, as was forecasted by the main weather bureau in Washington.

The chances are that this cold wave will do much more good than harm, excepting, perhaps, the coal bins of the Atlanta householders. Fruit growers have been very much worried lately, fearing that, because of the warm weather that has continued for weeks, the furit trees would be prematurely developed and would bud and blossom, and then, with a cold wave following, have the peaches and other fruit crops destroyed by freezing. For this reason, they were very much relieved that there was such a decided change in the weather, and only hoped that it would continue, and thus set back the trees, which were so much further developed than they normally should be at this season of the year.

This cold wave will also bring about, in all probability, "hog killin' times in Georgia," the subject of so many verses from the clever pen of Frank L. Stanton. This very important enterprise is another of the great Georgia industries which has been delayed for weeks and weeks because of the hot weather. So long continued was the recent warm spell that many Georgia farmers were beginning to fear that they would lose much of their pork, as the prevailing temperatures absolutely prevented the killing and dressing of the meat.

While 20 degrees above zero may seem cold after the warm weather that has been Atlanta's share, as a matter of fact it will only be the regulation kind to be expected during the first month of the year. In fact, the records for the past 28 years at the weather bureau show that on one January morning the temperature was two degrees below zero, the record for the month of January.

One could almost tell those who had not changed their underclothing yesterday by the happy smile upon their faces, while the others shivered and shook, or hurried to remedy the mistake which they had made in trying to keep comfortable during the long weeks of high temperature. Overcoats that fairly breathed of camphor balls and furs that had been laid high upon the shelves were brought down, shaken and appeared on the streets in great numbers, although most of them still showed the wrinkles that had accumulated during their long rest.

The air was bracing and invigorating, but high winds which swept the streets anad everything before them made walking, driving, and motoring rather disagreeable, and for the same reason there was not the usual Sunday afternoon procession on the thoroughfares or in the trolleys. But, in spite of the decided change, every one seemed to welcome it cordially, for most Atlantans prefer winter weather in winter, and the kind of temperatures that go comfortably with heavy underthings are healthy and can be depended upon.

# SECOND BAPTIST HAD GOOD YEAR

## Interesting Annual Report Made of Work of the Church.

At the Second Baptist church Sunday morning an interesting report of the work of the church and its mission stations for the year 1906 was read to the congregation, and made a gratifying impression. The statement was prepared by Walker Dunson, one of the deacons of the church, and was as follows:

"The sixth annual meeting of the Second Baptist church under the pastorate of Dr. John E. White was held last Wednesday evening at the regular prayer meeting hour, and decided interest was manifested in the result's of the year's work.

"Reports were presented in detail from the officers of the church, officers of the Sunday school, finance committee, Young Men's Society, the Women's Society, the young ladies societies and mission workers setting forth in detail the work of the year.

"The total cash receipts for the support of public worship and for the payment of current expenses, for orphans' home, for city missions, home and foreign missions, ministerial education, Mercer university and other Baptist enterprises amounted to the sum of $14,655.41, an increase of $1,783.44 over the previous year. There was received in addition to the above $1,409 toward the purchase of the Sunday school lot in the rear of the Second Baptist church building, and $1,189.68 received and paid for pulpit furniture and repairs to auditorium.

"The new west side mission was begun during the year and good progress was made. A lot valued at $600 was donated through the Young Ladies' Missionary Society, on which a building is to be erected for this mission. The McDonald church and the Immanuel Baptist church and Woodward avenue missions were added during the year, and the sum of $1,154.62 was paid through the Young Men's Missionary Society for the support of these churches and the city mission work.

"It is a matter of general denominational interest that the Second Baptist church has paid out during the year the following sums to Baptist mission boards and enterprises:

| | |
|---|---|
| To the Georgia Baptist Orphans' Home Association at Hapeville, Ga., for current support and on the main building | $984.13 |
| Foreign missions | 718.70 |
| Home missions | 779.75 |
| State missions | 366.00 |
| City missions, not including the amount raised on the fields | 1,154.62 |
| Other missions | 176.76 |
| Ministerial education | 109.50 |
| Ministerial ministers' fund | 116.70 |
| To Mercer university | 210.00 |
| To Georgia chair, Southern Baptist seminary, Louisville, Ky. | 250.00 |
| Making a total of | $4,857.16 |
| This does not include amount paid to the poor and city benevolence | $487.65 |
| Paid Sunday school expenses | 893.27 |
| Paid on Sunday school lot | 1,300.00 |
| Also the sum which was paid for pulpit furniture and quite extensive repairs to the main auditorium of the church | 1,189.68 |
| The collection committee of the church submitted an interesting report, which showed the sum of | $6,601.61 |
| Collected from envelopes and in additions, account of 1905 | 398.80 |
| Cash in baskets Sunday mornings | 467.09 |
| For the poor fund, one Sunday morning in each month and Sunday evening | 586.60 |
| Making a total collected by this committee of | $8,054.10 |

**Church Clerk's Report.**

"There were 544 subscribers to church support during the year. The largest collection received was January 7, 1906, which amounted to $458.19, and the smallest August 12, $61.17.

"The church clerk's report showed sixteen deaths among the members; additions by letter 110, and baptism 34, a net increase of 59 and a present membership of 1,099.

"The reports of the officers of the Sunday schools, A. C. Briscoe, superintendent, and Dr. Carpenter, treasurer, were of much interest. There was an increase in contributions and a larger average attendance on the school than for several years past, the average each Sunday being 304; largest, 427.

"The following summary shows the amounts collected by the church and its different organizations during the year 1906, care being taken not to count any cash item more than once, though it may appear in more than one report:

| | |
|---|---|
| The executive board of the finance committee of the church, which embraces the church treasurer's statement for current support, expenses, missions, Sunday school lot, etc., amounted to | $13,438.56 |
| The Woman's Missionary and Benevolent Society | 945.12 |
| Young Men's Missionary Society | 853.62 |
| Treasurer of the Sunday school | 1,288.26 |
| Young Ladies' Society | 409.10 |
| Mission workers | 323.18 |
| United societies | 50.50 |
| From George S. Lowndes, trustee, pulpit furniture and repair fund | 1,189.68 |
| Making net cash receipts | $18,502.52 |

and being an increase of $2,991.89 over previous year, 1905.

"Of this amount $434.66 was applied by different societies and the Sunday school to the payment of church notes.

# MARIETTA LADY BADLY INJURED

## Horse Became Frightened and Lady Was Thrown Out.

Marietta, Ga., January 29.—(Special.)—Mrs. Dyson, wife of John Dyson, a contractor, was very painfully, if not fatally, injured in a runaway accident here this afernoon at 2 o'clock. She was coming to the city in a back when the horse reached Powder Springs street and became frightened at a bicycle and commenced running. Upon nearing the public square Mrs. Dyson attempted to jump. She fell, striking on her face, and the wheels of the hack ran over her. She was carried to the store of Dyson Bros., and medical aid summoned. The horse made five complete trips around the square before he was stopped.

## IN THE COURTS

Judge Roan will convene the criminal division of the superior court at 9 o'clock this morning for the trial of criminal causes. As the session will last but one week, and the probabilities are that Judge Roan will not, because of court engagements in the Stone Mountain circuit, be able to hold another session of the court for some two months, the right of way will be given to jail cases.

It is probable, however, that the indictments recently returned by the grand jury against ten prominent men in commercial circles, charging them with keeping and maintaining gaming houses in violation of the Boykin anti-bucket shop law, will be called for trial during the week. Each of these persons indicted are alleged to be connected with the operation of the three market exchanges which have been in operation in Atlanta since January 1, the date when the Boykin law became operative.

Four new murder cases stand for trial at this term of the court. The most important of these is the case against Mrs. Willie Stamper, under indictment for the murder of John Dodgen, a justice court bailiff, who was found dead on her porch on upper Marietta street early Sunday morning, December 16, with a pistol ball in his grain. Mrs. Stamper admitted at the coroner's inquest that she fired a pistol ball through the door the preceding night to frighten away a man who was trying to break in. The other murder cases involve negroes, as folows Ola Wilson, indicted for the murder of her child by drowning; Henry Usher, for the murder of Rich Kelly, and Low Little, for shooting and killing Joe Lumpkin.

The usual number of minor felony cases are also on the docket, as well as a number of felony cases continued from the last term of court.

# TO HOLD FUNERAL OF CAPT. DAVIS

## Will Be Conducted at Residence on Orange Street.

**Services at Grave Will Be Conducted by the Grand Lodge of Georgia Masons, Captain Davis Being a Past Grand Master.**

Macon, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—Funeral services over the remains of Captain W. A. Davis will be conducted at the family residence on Orange street tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. All members of the family are present, and the full plans for the services have been made today. The services will be largely attended, business men of Macon and other Georgia cities having made plans to be present.

The funeral will be conducted at the residence by Rev. T. W. Callaway, acting pastor of the First Baptist church. The active pallbearers will be Robert Hodges, W. H. Snowden, C. M. Wiley, R. H. Smith, C. E. Damour, George A. Dure, R. J. Anderson and E. T. Holmes. Escorts from the Odd Fellows, Elks, and Masons will attend the funeral. The services at the grave will be conducted by the grand lodge of Georgia Masons, of which body Captain Davis was a past grand master. The remains will be laid to rest in Rose Hill cemetery.

**Fifty-Nine Counties Represented.**

Macon, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—At yesterday's meeting of the directors of the Colored State Fair Association in Macon there were fifty-nine counties represented. Among these were some of the leading negro farmers of the state. There has hardly ever been a more enthusiastic meeting of negroes on such an occasion. The fact that the enterprise of last year proved much more a success than the promoters had believed made the occasion one of still greater interest and the plans for another fair to be held in Macon will be pushed this year with greater vim.

The exact figures as presented at the meeting regarding the expenditures and receipts of the first fair of the negroes were gone over carefully by an auditing committee composed of H. D. Canady, Alex Toles and C. H. Douglass and declared correct. The following statement arranged by President R. R. Wright was accepted:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts from all sources | $10,862 08 |
| Total expenses | 7,193 95 |
| Balance in cash | $3,668 12 |
| Value of office fixtures, etc. | 569 00 |
| Total assets on hand | $4,237 12 |

Arrangements are being made for the next state fair. Cody C. Bryant, the largest colored farmer in Jasper county, and one of the largest in the state, who is one of the largest stockholders in the Colored Fair Association, was present, and was appointed superintendent of the agricultural exhibits. It is the purpose of Bryant to have the largest agricultural exhibit of colored farmers ever brought together in the state. Everything gives promise of a great negro fair next year.

The negroes were highly pleased to make public a letter which came from Booker T. Washington regarding the enterprise. He said the Georgia negroes deserved the greatest praise and highest credit for the success of the fair.

**Address to Labor Union.**

Macon, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—Arrangements have been made for an enthusiastic meeting of the labor organizations in the city auditorium tomorrow evening. Frank L. Mulholland, general counsel, and James O'Connell, traveling representative of the national machinists' association, will be the principal speakers of the evening. There will be a large attendance from all labor unions in the city. Elaborate plans have been made for the evening, and men, women and children have been invited to the meeting.

**Plans Made for Fruit Growers.**

Macon, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—All plans have been made for the annual meeting of the Georgia fruit growers here Wednesday. Secretary Frank Hazlehurst has been busy making complete the correspondence with all members of the body, and the fruit growers of the state in general, so that the meeting may be well known. President H. A. Matthews, of Fort Valley, has also been busy with the business details of the meeting, and will be prepared to make the session a very interesting and important one. E. J. Willingham, M. Felton Hatcher and others in Macon who are much concerned with the business of the session, will be prepared to lend strong support to the work of the session and many members will come ready to profit themselves from the deliberations.

# PICKARD GOES TO SAVANNAH

## Rev. Dr. Pickard Apprised by Telegram of Call.

Lynchburg, Va., January 20.—(Special.)—Rev. W. L. Pickard, pastor of the First Baptist church, of this city, was this afternoon advised by telegraph of the fact that the congregation of the First Baptist church of Savannah, Ga., this morning had extended him a call to that pastorate. The church is the leading Baptist organization of Savannah, having a thousand members. Ten years ago Dr. Pickard declined a similar call, but it is believed he will accept the present one. He stated tonight that he will lay the matter before his church shortly and that he will announce his decision within a few days. There seems to be no doubt but that the local congregation will make a strenuous effort to retain Dr. Pickard.

## ENGAGEMENT IS ANNOUNCED.

**Miss Lola Adel Roberts and Mr. Clifford Rivers Chapman Will Marry February 20.**

Macon, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Roberts of Macon announce the engagement of their daughter, Lola Adel, to Mr. Clifford Rivers Chapman, of Atlanta, the wedding to take place on February 20.

# BOARD OF TRADE IS QUITE UNIQUE

## Unlike Others It Has Market Value for Stock.

**Columbus Board Also Owns a Handsome Building, Its Assets Probably Exceeding $10,000—Mr. Cargill Will Not Stand for Reelection.**

Columbus, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—The Columbus board of trade, at its annual meeting next Wednesday will in all probability adopt the recommendation of the finance committee as to refunding the debt of the board. Under the proposed plan the present members of the board, who bought stock when they joined the organization, will receive a dividend of 7 per cent per annum on their stock, and members joining in the future will be relieved of any obligation to buy stock.

The Columbus board of trade will then be unique among commercial bodies of this character in America, in that its capital stock will have a market value, as it will pay good dividends, and will be listed like the stocks and bonds of all other local corporations. This will place the board of trade on a thoroughly business basis. The board owns a handsome building in Columbus, its assets probably exceeding $10,000.

Members of the board have learned with deep regret of J. Ralston Cargill's decision not to stand for reelection as president of the organization, owing to the great demand of his private business affairs upon his time. He has been president of the board two years and his administration has been brilliantly successful.

**Bishop Nelson in Columbus.**

Columbus, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—Bishop C. K. Nelson, of Atlanta, preached this morning at Trinity Episcopal church and tonight at the Church of Saint Mary the Virgin.

**Kappa Alpha Society Organized.**

Columbus, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—The local alumni of the Kappa Alpha fraternity organized a chapter last night with Rhodes Brown as president, and Josiah Flournoy, Jr., as secretary.

**Death of J. B. Smith.**

Macon, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—J. B. Smith, a printer, died at his home on Fine street here this morning, after a long illness. He is survived by a mother. The funeral will occur to-morrow afternoon at the residence, Rev. W. H. Budd officiating. The remains will be interred in Rose Hill cemetery.

## THEATERS.

**At the Grand.**

By a misunderstanding the local management of the Grand announced in the papers Sunday that Fritzi Scheff, who will be seen at the Grand on Thursday and Friday nights in "M'lle Modiste," would play a matinee Friday afternoon. This proves to be an error. Miss Scheff has so much work to do in the night performances and the effort is such a tax on her vocal powers and the physical exertion is so great that the management of the production decided some time ago that better performances could be given if the matiness were abolished. There will be two performances only, Thursday and Friday nights.

By a special arrangement with Manager Dillingham of the "M'lle Modiste" production, the Cotillion Club has reserved ninety-six box seats for the opening performance on Thursday night, and will go to the play before dinner is served, and the cotillion danced at the Capital City Club. No arrangement has been made for the Friday night performance so that plenty of box seats may be secured. The advance sale will be conducted Tuesday morning, two days before the performance.

**Walker Whiteside.**

Walker Whiteside has presented no more skillful play outside of the classics in all the years he has been before the public than that in which he plays the role of a struggling young musician, "The Magic Melody," as its name would suggest, is full of music, poetry and art. It is a strictly modern play and written expressly for Mr. Whiteside, the genius of the musician Helmar accords perfectly with the talent of the man, whose rich voice, artistic personality and sensitive temperament give him all the attributes for the perfection of the characterization.

Struggling and unknown, and far from the country of his birth, he finds in Mrs. Zellner, the big-souled German woman, once a musician herself in her dear old Germany, a friend and mother, through whom he meets not only the woman of his heart, but also the man, who though a cold calculating follower of Mammon, is the means of bringing him before the public where his genius is finally recognized and his future assured. Events shape themselves in order one after another, and in the end along with the fame for which he has waited so long he wins the love of the girl who from their first meeting has been his inspiration—Cloris Fielding, the ward of Jordan Rawker.

Mr. Whiteside puts into the part of Helmar the strength and presence which are the secret of his acting. One cannot fail to be impressed again with the dignity and high ideals of Mr. Whiteside, not only in his own appearance, but in the general management of the play. Like Helmar, he seems more imbued with the art of it all than with the mercenary side, an element not lacking in many modern so-called "productions." The lines of the piece, the properties, the staging, show the influence of a polishing hand—of the endeavors for faithful reproduction of things worth while which places the drama on a higher plane.

Mr. Whiteside has given "The Magic Melody" the advantage of a superb cast. Among the members of the company are, Herbert Sears, Richard Sherman, W. H. Carter, Martha George, Maude Shaw and Lelia Wolstan. The play will be seen at the Grand Tuesday night, Wednesday at matinee and again Wednesday night.

**At the Bijou.**

"Across the Pacific," the snappy military melodrama by Charles E. Blaney, will be the attraction at the Bijou all this week.

While this is the seventh year of this play, the lovers of melodrama have not tired of it, and it still continues to do phenomenal business wherever presented. At the close of last season, it had reached exactly 2,185 performances, a record only surpassed by one popular priced play, "In Old Kentucky," the latter having been produced several years previous to Mr. Blaney's play. "Across the Pacific," while military in character, is comedy-drama of a good kind, with humor in plentiful proportions, well devised situations, but, more particularly, it is a drama of incidents.

The name "Paragon" in odd trousers means much—it means good fit—good wear—good quality—good style, they hold their shape and look well just as long as you wear them. "Paragon Trousers" are the comfort-giving kind, and becoming to the wearer's particular build and style.

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# TESTING AUTOS FOR THE RACE

## Preliminary Work Begins on Ormond Beach Today.

**Speed Contests Will Begin Tuesday and the Beach Will Be in Ideal Condition—Auto Enthusiasts Arriving.**

Ormond, Fla., January 20.—The fifth international automobile tournament on Ormond-Daytona beach will begin tomorrow, but there will be no speed races. The entire day will be devoted to testing the timing apparatus, completing the details for the tournament and running off the informal trials.

Three Stanley racers were on the beach this afternoon, and Fred Marriott, in the long, low, red cigar-shaped racer, stirred up much enthusiasm by a few fast spurts.

The beach was in bad condition today, a coating of red sand making it uneven, but a heavy rain started at 6 o'clock this evening, and a gale blew in from the sea, carrying away the loose red sand and leaving the beach once more hard, smooth and even.

Speed events will begin Tuesday, and the indications are that beach conditions will be ideal.

The first excursion of enthusiasts, tournament officials, drivers and reporters for the metropolitan newspapers arrived tonight, and every one is talking automobiles and venturing surmises on possible winners.

**Oakland Entries for Today.**

First Race—Three and a half furlongs: Odd Daddy, Mormondo, Altavice, Billy Myer, 104; Heather Scott, Bonheur, Parasol, Coralita, 111; Orchota, Adena, Rhinestone, 106.

Second Race—Five and a half furlongs; selling: Rosa L. Bassini, 112; Sharper, Dave Weber, Bawn, Joyful, 109; Poinsetta, Calendar, Sashet, Salpearl, 107; Karolyi, 104; Pin, Ella True, 102.

Third Race—Selling, 7 furlongs: Santa Ray, Cloche d'Or, 112; Elba, Early Hours, Serenity, Edith James, Avonella, Cherite, 107; Crigll, Alice Carey, May Leury, 102; Dora I, 102.

Fourth Race—Selling, 1 1-8 miles: Lazell, Lone Wolf, 109; Nine Spot, Isabellita, 107; Iras, 102; Daniel C. Elle, 100; Briars, 98; Jake Moose, 95.

Fifth Race—Selling, 1 mile: Inalador, Delinda, 107; Wenrick, 105 Ed Sheridan, 102; Talamund, Wartenight, 98; Captain Burnett, 95.

Sixth Race—Six furlongs: Instructor, Cloverland, Chappaqua, The Borglan, Lord of the Vale, 112; Menden, 109; El Primero, Hedgethorne, 106; Wee Lass, 100; Seven Bells, Blondy, 97; Dollie Dollars, 92.

**Had Leg Crushed.**

Gadsden, Ala., January 20.—(Special.)—Dan Carroll, a carpenter, of this city, had one of his legs crushed off below the knee while engaged at work near one of the large traveling cranes at the plant of the Southern Steel Company this afternoon. Carroll was engaged in building a scaffold near the crane, and his leg was placed in the track in some manner and the operator of the crane failed to see him. Carroll came very near bleeding to death before medical aid could reach him.

# SERGEANT TALKS OF IMMIGRATION

## Commission Outlines a Plan for Southern States.

### He Thinks That Legislative Action Should Be Taken—The Plan Adopted by Hawaii Is Given as a Model.

By John Corrigan.

Washington, D. C., January 20.—(Special.)—Frank P. Sergeant, immigration commissioner of the department of commerce and labor, is positive upon the point that the best plan on which Georgia and other southern states can proceed to secure immigration, is to provide by act of legislature for an immigration commission or a state department of immigration.

The law should state definitely the duties of such commissioners, the plans on which they are to proceed in order to induce immigration from abroad, the extent to which they may go in advertising the resources of the state, and the lines on which they may represent private parties and corporations and their right to make contracts with transportation companies in furthering their work.

The immigration act passed by the legislature of Hawaii is held by the department to contain provisions that might be profitably incorporated in similar measures introduced in other state legislatures. While not declaring that it was an ideal law and although he did not state that all its provisions were in entire accord with federal statutes on the subject, the Hawaii act was held by Mr. Sergeant to be a very good one.

If the legislature of Georgia should establish an immigration department or create an immigration commission by similar legislative enactment, there is no question but that the department would approve it. Such legal indorsement by the state would protect the movers in and promoters of immigration schemes from legal embarrassment or technical violations of the law of which they are otherwise in danger.

#### Text of Hawaiian Act.

The full text of the provision of the Hawaii legislative act, since they are fully applicable to Georgia as well as other southern states may be of interest. It is as follows:

"Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

"Section 1. There is hereby established within and for the territory of Hawaii, a board of immigration.

Sec. 2. Such board of immigration shall be composed of five members, to be known as commissioners of immigration, who shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; and shall hold their office for the term of four years from the first day of May, A. D. 1905, and until their successors have been appointed and qualified. Provided, that if any vacancy shall occur on the said board of immigration, by the death, resignation or removal of any of said commissioners of immigration, when the senate is not in session, the governor may fill such vacancy or vacancies by appointment; and such appointee or appointees shall hold office for the balance of the term; unless the senate at its next session shall refuse to confirm such appointment or appointments.

Sec. 3. One of the commissioners shall be president of the board, under the title of superintendent of immigration, and shall be so designated in his appointment. The remaining four commissioners shall only draw pay for their actual expenses in attending meetings of the board. Said board of commissioners shall procure for the use of the board a good and sufficient office.

Sec. 4. The commissioners of immigration shall meet in Honolulu, some time prior to the first day of May, A. D. 1905, and shall take and subscribe an oath that they will faithfully demean themselves in office, and shall severally enter into and execute bonds to the territory of Hawaii by the sum of $—— each, with good and sufficient surety, to be approved by the governor, conditional for the faithful discharge of their duties as such commissioners of immigration.

"Sec. 5. After said commissioners of immigration shall have qualified as in the preceding sections mentioned, they shall proceed to organize as soon as may be by the election from their number of a secretary and auditor.

"Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the commissioners of immigration to use such means as may be at their disposal to properly represent the advantages afforded by Hawaii to persons desiring to make their home therein, and they may employ such agents for the purpose as may be necessary. The board may contract for and may advertise in one or more papers and magazines published in such foreign countries as they may deem advisable.

"Sec. 7. The board of immigration shall have power to make contracts with the railroads, steamships lines and other transportation companies either singly or in one body of form to immigrants and to negotiate the passage money of desirable immigrants, and to make the necessary arrangements for their reception and temporary accommodation.

#### Books for Subscriptions.

"Sec. 8. The the board of immigration shall open books and solicit subscriptions of money and other material aid from persons and corporations to be used by the board in promoting immigration to this territory. Provided, that such subscriptions shall be expended and used before drawing upon the appropriation hereinafter mentioned to be made by the legislature for the use of said board.

"Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the board of immigration to make biennial reports to the governor to be by him laid before the legislature at each session. Said report shall give an itemized statement of all moneys received by the board and from what sources received, and to whom and for what purpose paid, the number of immigrants received, and to whom and for what purpose paid, the number of immigrants received, the expenditures of immigration and such other kindred information, together with such suggestions as the board may think proper to make.

"Sec. 10. The superintendent of immigration shall receive, in regular monthly payments, a salary to be fixed by the legislature.

"Sec. 11. The legislature at each session shall make an appropriation for the ensuing two years, for the use of the board of immigration in carrying out the provisions hereof; said fund to be known as the immigration fund, and the auditor of the territory shall draw his warrants on said fund, upon the requisition of said board of immigration.

"Sec. 12. All moneys subscribed for the use of the board by persons of corporations shall be deposited in some bank or banks o Honolulu, to the credit of the board, and shall be drawn therefrom only by warrants signed by the president and secretary.

"Sec. 13. All bills shall be filed with the auditor of the board, and all accounts allowed shall be recorded by the secretary. If at the time of the allowance of any account there shall be to the credit of the board from subscriptions, sufficient top ay the same, such accounts shall be paid thereon. Whenever there is not sufficient money from subscriptions to pay any account allowed, the same shall be certified to the territorial auditor by the secretary and auditor of the board, and shall be paid by the warrant of the territorial auditor, drawn on the territorial treasurer in favor of the party to whom such accounts shall be certified as due. After the appropriation for any one year has been exhausted, there shall not be expended for that year any more money, unless the same may thereafter be subscribed by persons or corporations, nor shall any debt nor obligation be incurred by the board.

"Sec. 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

# RURAL DELIVERY GROWS IN GEORGIA

By John Corrigan.

Washington, D. C., January 20.—(Special.)—The rural free delivery service in Georgia is steadily expanding to meet the demand of the people's continued prosperity.

On January 2 of this year there were 1,424 routes in operation in the state, and 100 petitions pending. On all of these routes, with the exception of 32, the mail was delivered six times a week on the 32 it was delivered three times a week. The expenditures for this service in Georgia now amounts to $1,000,000 in round numbers. It is a little under that, but so close to the figures indicated that the difference is immaterial. Most of this large annual appropriation goes to the payment of the salaries of carriers.

The division of the routes by congressional districts is as follows: In the first district, 105; second district, 104; third district, 120; fourth district, 167; fifth district, 98; sixth district, 102; seventh district, 174; eighth district, 134; ninth district, 122; tenth district, 93, and in the eleventh district, 145.

The postoffice department estimates that 90 families are served by each of these 1,424 routes, and that the average length of the routes is 23.7 miles.

#### Four and One-Half Members to a Family.

Counting four and one-half persons to the family, this would make 576,720 people who are dependent upon this source for the delivery of mail matter.

The average number of members allowed to each family, it will be observed, has been cut down from five to four and one-half. The department statisticians have figured out that the old ratio no longer exists—not even in Georgia. Race suicide seems to have extended out the rural free delivery routes as well as along th fashionable avenues of the cities.

From the initial appropriation of $40,000, made ten years ago, to inaugurate the rural free delivery service as an experiment, the popularity of the service and the demands of the people to be served, have appealed to congress so strongly that in 1906 the annual appropriation for the service was increased to $26,828,300.

If the increase of pay to rural carriers is granted, and Representative Griggs of Georgia, who is a member of the postoffice and postroads committee of the house, feels confident that a substantial advance will be allowed, and is pushing a bill making an increase of 33 1-3 per cent. on the old salaries, the appropriation for the rural free delivery service next year will amount to almost $35,000,000. The total appropriation for postal service for the next fiscal year will be about $206,000,000.

The fourth assistant postmaster general, P. V. De Graw, in his last annual report, urged that the salary of rural carriers be fixed at $900 per year. His report shows that there were in the service, June 30, 1906, 35,666 carriers, and it is estimated that the service installed during the current fiscal year will require the employment of 3,500 additional carriers, making the total of 39,166 carriers in the service June 30, 1907. To pay these carriers for the ensuing fiscal year will require $27,612,285.

So far during the current fiscal year, the number of routes established has averaged 250 per month. With an average number of petitions filed of only 390 per month, it is not believed the number of additional carriers to be employed during the fiscal year 1908 will exceed 3,000, or an average of 250 per month. One million seventy thousand four hundred and twelve dollars will be required to pay that number of carriers. To pay the substitutes for 39,166 carriers on fifteen days' annual leave with pay will require, it is estimated, $979,175, and the pay of clerks in charge of rural postal stations will not exceed $12,000.

Therefore, an estimate for an appropriation of $29,675,000 to pay rural carriers, substitutes, and clerks in charge of rural stations has been submitted. Should the maximum salary of the carriers be increased from $720 to $900 per annum, as recommended, it will necessitate an increase in the above estimate of about $4,500,000, or 15 per cent.

#### Cortelyou on Rural Delivery.

Postmaster General Cortelyou in his annual report called attention to the effort that had been made to have postmasters of rural delivery offices cooperate with state and local officials in an effort to further the good roads movement. Road officials in many states have sought the active cooperation of the rural carriers to the end of securing reports as to the actual conditions of the road, on their routes, the state of culverts, bridges, etc., which were daily passed by the mail carriers, as an aid to them in their work of road improvement.

In speaking of the rural free delivery service, the postmaster general said:

"With the exception of the provisions in the appropriation bills fixing the maximum pay of carriers, first at $600 and afterwards at $720 per annum, only two statutory enactments have since been made in regard to the service. The first of these, which went into effect July 1, 1904, provided that from and after that date rural carriers should not solicit business or receive orders for any person, firm, or corporation, and should not during their hours of service carry any merchandise for hire, except upon the request of patrons residing upon their respective routes. Prior to this rural carriers had been explicitly authorized to perform services thus prohibited.

"In a circular letter of inquiry, issued by the department September 26, 1897, to all postmasters from whose offices rural delivery had been established, these questions, among others, were propounded:

"'Has there been a perceptible increase in the delivery of newspapers in your district through the rural carriers? Has the general authorization given them to carry parcels, to receive subscriptions for newspapers, to receive and deliver telegrams inclosed in a government stamped envelop, and to perform other like services for patrons on their routes been taken advantage of to any considerable extent?

"The answers received from ninety-three postmasters in thirty-four states and territories, embodied in the report of the postoffice department for the fiscal year 1898, were generaly to the effect that these privileges had been appreciated and had tended to popularize the service and increase the compensation of the carriers."

His report also contained a recommendation in regard to the carriage by rural carriers at a fair rate of postage, of small parcels on rural routes, such privilege to be restricted in each case to the limits of the particular route on which the parcel originates; or, if found feasible, to all the routes emanating from a single postoffice.

#### Oppose Parcels Post.

This provision has been opposed by Judge Griggs and Representative Adamson of Georgia, both of whom have taken a lively interest in behalf of the rural carriers. Their opposition is not based upon any loss to the government that such an extension of the mail facilities would cause, but upon the ground that it would be unjust to the carrier and impose an extra hardship upon him, and that it would have an injurious effect upon the small storekeeper in the small towns and the country merchants by bringing the big city department stores in direct rivalry with them.

This subject was a live topic of discussion before the national board of trade convention which met in Washington this week, one side favoring a parcels post system, if it could be conducted without loss to the government, the other side opposing it. Finally the opposition were successful in having resolutions passed disapproving the idea of any legislation looking to the establishment of a parcels post.

# LIVINGSTON INTENDS TO FORCE THE FIGHT ON COTTON EXCHANGE

## If Postal Department Doesn't Act Georgian Will Try Commerce Department

## PLENTY OF EVIDENCE AGAINST THE EXCHANGE

### Colonel Livingston Makes Public Some of the Letters He Is Receiving About the Methods of the New York Body.

By John Corrigan.

Washington, January 20.—(Special.)—If the postoffice department shall decide that it has no authority to grant a fraud order against the New York cotton exchange and forbid the exchange the use of the mails, Colonel L. F. Livingston will transfer the evidence recently lodged with the postmaster general to the department of commerce and labor and have the bureau of corporations take up the investigation.

"I was moved to place the entire matter in the hands of the bureau of corporations at the beginning," said Colonel Livingston, "and if the postoffice department is not broad enough to take cognizance of the fraud being practiced by the New York cotton exchange, I will have evidence enough to convince the department of commerce and labor that the exchange is violating its contract by not having on hand for actual delivery the cotton in which it is dealing."

It has been developed that the charter of the exchange is the same as that on which the business of the corn exchange operates and that there must be actual cotton on hand to fill contracts. If a broker sells one thousand bales of middling cotton on the floor, he must have 1,000 bales of middling cotton to deliver to the purchaser.

The New York Commercial, in an apparent attempt to defend the exchange, insists that the average of the twenty grades below middling is only 57 points.

In reply to this, Colonel Livingston points out that on the very day that this defense was published, spot cotton was quoted at 10:80 on the boards. On future contracts for the same month the quotations were 9:37, or 143 points below the spot quotations for middling.

In view of all these facts, those who are pushing the fight against the exchange expect to prove that it has forfeited its charter, and is no longer entitled to continue business as a cotton exchange. The New Orleans exchange is not held up as a model of how a cotton exchange should be conducted, but it is claimed to be infinitely better than the New York exchange, according to the way it is now conducted.

#### Southern Representatives Aroused.

Representative Heflin, of Alabama, and Representative Burleson, of Texas, have introduced bills in the house, the object of both measures being to prevent gambling in cotton futures altogether.

W. H. Seymour, president of the Alabama division of the Southern Cotton Association, has urged Mr. Heflin and the other representatives from Alabama to cooperate with Colonel Livingston in his movement on the New York cotton exchange.

Representative Livingston is daily receiving hundreds of letters bearing upon his fight to force the New York Cotton Exchange to amend its manner of doing business and not longer permit the debased and fraudulent contracts which are being allowed, or get out of business.

These letters come from state divisions of the Southern Cotton Association, from representative business men of the south and from New York stock operators, who are familiar with the transactions of the New York Cotton Exchange though not directly connected with it.

Much activity and concern has been manifested on the exchange in regard to the charges since they were filed with the postoffice department here and a fraud order asked. It was announced several days ago that a revision of the grades of cotton dealt in on the floor of the exchange has been made by the revision committe and a meeting of the members has been called for the afternoon of January 21, to pass on this revision. This action is significent to say the least of it.

Thirty grades of cotton have been permitted on the New York exchange: more grades than anybody but a New York stock gambler ever heard of. Twenty ranges below middling, which is the basis, and only nine ranges above middling. The grades below middling and the number of points off, as arranged by the classification committee of the exchange, is as follows: Strict low middling, .14 off; fully low middling, .26 off; low middling, .33 off; barely low middling, .55 off; strict good ordinary, .72 off; fully good ordinary, .86 off; good ordinary, 1.00 off; strict good middling tinged, .30 on; good middling tinged, value of middling; strict middling tinged, .06 off; middling tinged, .12 off; strict low middling tinged, .34 off; low middling tinged, .50 off; strict good ordinary tinged, .84; fully middling tinged, .42 off; middling stained .50 off; barely middling stained, .78 off; strict low middling stained, 1.06 off; fully low middling stained, 1.28 off; low middling stained, 1.50 off.

Above middling, which is the basis, the grades are: Strict middling, .22 on; barely good middling, .33 on; good middling, .44 on; fully good middling, .53 on; strict good middling, .62 on; barely middling fair, .79 on; middling fair, .96 on; strict middling fair, 1.13 on; fair, 1.30 on.

The revision commission has recently dropped the last eleven grades, from strict middling tinged, to low middling stained, leaving nine grades below the basis and nine grades above. Colonel Livingston thinks they might, in all honestly, have gone further and limited the number of grades to seven, three above and three below the basis.

#### Exchange Seats Depreciate in Value.

The New York Commercial calls attention to the recent depreciation in the value of seats on the New York Cotton Exchange as evidenced by the sale of a seat one day this week for $10,00 less than one had been sold for in many a year. If the value of all the seats have depreciated in like measure, the loss to the exchange from this source alone is approximately $4,000,000. It is also admitted by the New York financial papers that the business on the exchange has dropped to comparatively nothing.

A New York correspondent of Colonel Livingston in outlining the frauds which have been perpetrated on the New York Cotton Exchange, and which have resulted in depreciating the actual value of the commercial, spinnable cotton crop of the south, states:

"New York, January 10, 1907.—Hon. L. F. Livingston, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: Having read the facts and charges made by you and Hon. Harvie Jordan in your application for a fraud order against the New York cotton exchange, I am persuaded that you do not fully understand the real frauds that have been perpetrated.

"The contract distinctly states that only fair to good ordinary and strict good middling tinged to low middling stained can be delivered, as per slip.

"I can make a sworn affidavit that the New York cotton exchange has classed and allowed to be delivered cotton below the specified grades.

"Furthermore, it was stated on this grade slip that this cotton was below low middling tigned to low middling stained been received, but it was placed in this grade under the decision of the board of appeals, that when cotton had passed the scales it must be received. And in the by-laws of the exchange, section 92, 'Any amendment of the rules relating to contracts, made under the provisions of this section, shall be binding upon all contracts entered into before as well as after its adoption, provided such amendment does not affect the amount of money to be paid, or the quality of cotton to be received or delivered, under such contracts.'

"Only the sellers receive notice on these slips that bales below the specified grade have been delivered. These slips are never passed on to the buyer and no notation is ever made on the negotiable certificates that cotton below grade specified in contracts have been delivered. This is clearly fraud, viz:

"First, the buyer does not know that he is paying for cotton which is below the specified grade, as per his contract.

"Second, only the seller knows that he is being paid for cotton which should not be delivered at all, according to the contract.

"Third, this cotton which is below contract specification is forced on the buyer without his knowledge, and he is compelled to pay more than it is worth. Thereby two frauds are perpetrated. In that the buyer is forced to take cotton which he should not according to his contract, and, secondly, because he has to pay more than it is worth.

"Fourth, the buyer hypothecates these negotiable certificates with the banks and trust companies for money, and the banks and trust companies do not know that they are lending on cotton below low middling stained, hence this is fraud.

"Fifth, the negotiable certificates show the class of the cotton, and on the certificate these words are printed, 'That the grades as specified are correct,' signed A. Allen, Jr., inspector of bureau. An important officer and member of the exchange. In some cases the inspector-in-chief knows that the cotton is below the grade stated, and in such cases it is clearly fraud.

"You readily see that all the well posted cotton men knowing these acts, consider this contract of but little value, and this drags down the price of cotton on practically the whole crop.

"If the buyer knew when he received the cotton that he had been swindled, he might get redress from the exchange. But when he begins to ship to spinners he realizes that a fraud has been perpetrated. And if he makes known his grievance to any of the members of the exchange he is advised to redeliver the cotton, hence he becomes a party to the fraud.

"If any member has the courage to complain of these outrages he is immediately disciplined. Atwood Violett has just been called before the board of managers because he had the stamina for trying to correct these evils.

"These frauds can not be charged to subordinates as this question as to whether these grades below the contract specification should be delivered, was decided by the board of appeals, one of the highest committees in the exchange, and this committee so voted. Which decision is void and illegal—see Sec. 92, above quoted.

"Copies of all grade slips of cotton delivered on contract are kept on file in the classification bureau here.

#### A Fraud Order Should Issue.

"1. Because the exchange and its members are giving out false quotations on cotton which they know is not as represented, and no one dares to acknowledge the real facts for fear of expulsion.

"2. To prevent the New York Cotton Exchange from issuing any negotiable certificates, which claim to show the actual class of the cotton and in many cases do not, which fact is only known to insiders.

"3. Most of the trading in contracts here is purely gambling, and as this is the case, buyers and sellers should be required to state their intentions when the trade is enterel into. Which would reduce the trading to a legitimate basis.

"You should use every effort to have the cotton here resampled, and this will prove that much of it is not deliverable on contract. Insist on having the warehouse keys turned to you, and have men examine the cotton, who cannot be intimidated.

"If further suggestions occur to me I will promptly mail same to you.

"These frauds are costing the south millions of dolars annually, and there should be no let up until justice is done.

"With assurances of my esteem,

"FAIR PLAY."

#### Mississippi Delegation Urged to Cooperate.

The following resoutions endorsing Colonel Livingston's effort to have a fraud order issued against the New York Cotton Exchange, and Representative Macon's fight to put the exchange out of business altogether, were passed by the Mississippi division of the Southern Cotton Association at its meeting in Jackson, Miss., on January 2, copy of which was forwarded to Colonel Livingston here in Washington:

"Resolved by the Mississippi division of the Southern Cotton Association, That we approve and endorse the bill introduced by Mr. Macon, of Arkansas, in the congress of the United States, to make the dealing in future contracts for the sale and purchase of agricultural products felonious; and also the application of Representative Livingston, of Georgia, for a fraud order against the New York Cotton Exchange; and that the senators and representatives of Mississippi are directed to cooperate with Representatives Livingston and Macon in their efforts to benefit the cotton interests of the south and to secure justice for our section.

"Resolved further, That the president of the division is authorized and directed to wire Representative Livingston our support and thanks on this question, and also that the secretary, be instructed to have copies of same sent to Representative Macon and to the Mississippi senators and representatives.

"Communicated by Dr. Will H. Woods, secretary of the Mississippi division."

#### Should Examine Haynes and Brown.

Following is an anonymous communication sent from New York to Colonel Livingston:

"Have the postmaster general examine Frank B. Haynes or W. P. Brown, of New Orleans, as to the 'punk' they had delivered to them in June, 1904, under the New York Cotton Exchange contract; have their evidence—it will settle the quality deliverable under the New York contract being a 'punk ball' for gambling purposes only. Keep up the fight; 90 per cent of the exchange members are with you. The seventeen who hay kept and still keep the New York Cotton Exchange their dumping pot and 'shake-out' of lambs for twenty-five years, should be exposed. They are rich and influential and poorer members dare not call them to account. You do it, and you will be honored for it."

#### Liverpool Firm Speaks.

In explaining the downward tendency in the cotton market the latter part of December, Weld & Co., of Liverpool, under date of December 28, wrote that it was partly caused by the "fairly heavy liquidation in January delivery, New York, on the expectation of very heavy tenders, mainly of undesirable cotton which nobody wishes to handle," and adds:

"The fact that more than 50 per cent of this cotton has quite recently been overhauled by Liverpool firms and everything exportable to this market has been shipped, is evidence of the poor character of the cotton. There is additional fact also that it is practically all low graded and as such, very much overvalued as compared with every other market in the world."

The Liverpool firm refers, of course, to the low grade cotton held in the New York warehouses and tenderable, under their method of doing business, on contracts.

James W. Harle, of New York, a member of the corn exchange, writes to Colonel Livingston suggesting a bill making it illegal for the exchanges of America to place arbitrary fixed differences above or below the basis in the contract for anything that grows in the soil. He says:

"The bane of the contract in the New York cotton exchange is that the exchange has the right to fix arbitrary differences and there is a strong feeling here to make these differences permanent, so that they cannot be changed. You understand why such a condition as exists here should result in depreciating the value of all the residue of the crop, not only here, but in all the other cotton markets of the world.

"With the system, buying in one market and selling in another, the three leading markets, New York Liverpool and New Orleans, are closely knit together and if New York is lower, brokers at all times stand ready to buy in the cheapest market, hedging in either of the other two markets. Neither New Orleans nor Liverpool have the fixed differences, but the grades above and below middling are subject to change, just as they should be in all fairness. There is no doubt but that a few thousand bales of undesirable cotton which have been culled out of two or three crops and which have an arbitrary and exorbitant relative price placed upon them by the New York cotton exchange, greatly depreciate, not only the value of this, but other markets.

"There are many other evils connected with this contract which only experienced cotton men outside of the cotton exchange can point out. Unless some law can be devised to break up this evil of fixed differences, the south will continue to lose millions of dollars annually.

"I cite coffee as a striking example of what would exist if either this condition continues, or permanent fixed differences are allowed. The differences on the coffee exchange have not been altered for twenty-five years, and Arbuckle Bros. and the American sugar trust simply crush out any purchaser who attempts to advance the price of coffee by tendering unsalable and unmerchantable low grade coffee on these contracts at arbitrary differences. This evil is so great that Brazil is attempting to protect the price of coffee against this New York bear combination by issuing bonds in order to buy coffee to protect the price and prevent utter ruin and bankruptcy to the coffee growers of that country."

Mr. Harle adds: "Will America longer stand for this condition in the cotton market?"

JUDGE them by any standard—the best cigarette value in the stores today is offered in

MECCA Cigarettes

You will surely be surprised, not only at their fine quality, but at their full oval shape, so closely packed with clean, pure tobacco—and you get

10 for 5 cents

# GORDON LEE IS KEPT BUSY BY FREE SEED APPLICATIONS

WASHINGTON, January 20.—(Special.)—"To send or not to send government seed to one's constituency," was the subject out of which grew quite a lively discussion between Representative Gordon Lee, of Georgia, and Representative Cocks, of New York.

The germs of a good many wise observations were contained in the seed debate. If no crops or flowers ever grow from them, they were at least productive of flowery compliments to farmers and of good crops of resolutions which were made to stand by the yeomanry of the country. The upshot of the whole matter was the Georgia congressman, who announced that he would have been better satisfied if the government would only send out democratic seed, while the statesman from New York contended that government seed were mostly worthless anyhow. But let The Washington Herald tell the story. It says:

"Two useful and energetic young congressmen, opposed to each other sectionally and politically, yet on the best of personal terms, stood in the Shoreham lobby, and with some seriousness mingled with good-natured raillery, debated the question of the right of the government to furnish the farmers with free seeds. They were Gordon Lee, of Georgia, and W. W. Cocks, who represents the first district of New York state.

"'I am sorry that you are against the distribution of free seeds,' said Lee. 'You are a farmer, and as a member of the committee on agriculture you ought to be in favor of everything that will help the agricultural interests of the country. This distribution of seeds is but a slight return for the untold benefits we derive from the greatest of human industries. Our farmers are the backbone of the nation, and without them we would perish. I am sure that this appropriation for seeds is the best money that can be spent. Last year I sent seeds to every man in my district that I could think of—and I had a big list—but for fear I might have overlooked somebody, I caused a notice to be printed in the papers of my district, requesting any who had failed to get their packages to write me. Immediately I got 4,000 requests, and it kept me busy, but every applicant was supplied. Don't this prove that the people are in favor of a continuance of the system?'

"'I wish I could agree with you,' replied Cocks. 'My experience is all the other way. Many of my Long Island constituents are farmers, as I am, but they are scientific tillers of the soil, and do not want the cheap and comparatively worthless seeds which the government furnishes. In fact, I've had letters from numbers of them asking me not to send them any seeds from Washington. These men would be glad to get really superior varieties, but they are careful and want only the best. The sort of seeds which Uncle Sam gives out they disdain. Whenever the government will adopt the original idea of supplying our agricultural friends with rare and excellent seeds from which they can improve existing products, then I shall be a convert to the free distribution policy.'"

# SOUTH HATERS JAB ROOSEVELT

## Because He Had Temerity to Laud Robert E. Lee.

### Some of the Federal Soldiers in Congress Are Criticizing the President for His Letter in Praise of the Confederate.

By John Corrigan.

Washington, January 20.—(Special.)—President Roosevelt's broad and patriotic view of Robert E. Lee, expressed yesterday in a letter read at the memorial exercises, held in honor of the great confederate chieftain at the New-Willard last night, has aroused some of the old federal soldiers in congress and called forth criticisms that were as harsh as they were narrow.

Some if the president's critics were among those who have been more or less conspicuous in attacking him for his recent discharge of the negro troops. They admit that Lee was a fine gentleman and a splendid soldier, but President Roosevelt's action in holding the confederate veteran up to the youth of the land as a model, is a little too much for them to agree to. They say it is a little in advance of the times for a president of the United States to declare a confederate soldier's courage, fealty and valor were precious to all good Americans. This President Roosevelt did, and more, too.

# TWO CENT FARE BILL THE ISSUE

## Same Day Two Senators Are Elected at Montgomery.

### At No Time in the History of the State Have Two United States Senators Ever Before Been Chosen on the Same Day.

Montgomery, Ala., January 20.—(Special.)—Tuesday promises to be notable in the history of the present session of the legislature. On that day the 2-cent fare bill will come up in the senate, a joint session will elect two United States senators, and an open meeting will be held to discuss the rate regulation measures. At no time in the history of the state has the lawmaking body chosen two senators at the same session, making the selection to be made Tuesday unique.

The impression prevails that there will be no easy sailing for the bill to reduce the passenger fares; neither will the proposed masters liability measure take the journey to passage with ease and dispatch. Several leading railroad men will be here to discuss the rate measure Tuesday and present the railroad side of the situation. Among these will be President W. W. Finley, of the Southern; A. R. Smith, vice president of the Louisville and Nashville, and J. F. Hanson, president of the Central of Georgia.

Oh! Papa don't forget to buy a bottle of CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT for your little girl.

You can buy it at any Drug Store and you know it never fails to cure my Croup and Cough.


## WAS ROBBED OF $6,000

### While Stepping From Rock Island Train Pickpockets Rob Grocer.

Little Rock, Ark., January 20.—Charles F. Hartley, a retail grocer of New Albany, Ind., was robbed of $6,000 by four pickpockets while stepping from a Rock Island train here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Two arrests have been made.


Special Low Prices!

UNTIL JAN. 28

GOOD SET OF TEETH ..... $3

Gold Crowns the best 22k gold $3

All other Dental Work at very low prices. Come at once and take advantage of this offer. Established in Atlanta 15 years.

Impressions taken. Plates delivered same day. Lady Attendant.

Dr. E. G. Griffin's Gate City Dental Rooms

24½ Whitehall Street

Bell Phone 1708. Hours: 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

## WANTED HELP—MALE.

WANTED—500 men to get all barber work free and first-class at Moler Barber Colleges, 75 S. Pryor, or Hunter and Forsyth sts. Capacity, 500 daily.

IMMEDIATELY—Clerks or bright young men to prepare for entrance exams. for railway mail clerks; splendid opportunity. Particulars free. 728 Inter-State bldg., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Few weeks completes. Money earned while learning. Tools given. Great demand for graduates. Top wages paid. Beautiful 1907 catalog just out. Call or write. Moler Barber College, corner Hunter and Forsyth streets.

WANTED—Young men and women to learn telegraphy by mail; anyone can learn it easily in a few weeks; we are unable to supply the demand for telegraph operators; no charge for tuition until position is secured; write today for particulars. Michigan Business Institute, 329 Institute Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich.

ELECTRICIANS WANTED.
THREE or four good sober men for outside wiring and trolley work. Wages $2.75 per day. Must be able to leave the city at once. Apply in person to D. J. Kerr, Constitution building, Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

I WANT a good collector and salesman. Ben Maxwell, 129 Marietta st.

PRINTER WANTED—Want a straight compositor; prefer a young man or boy with only a few years' experience; good place for the right man. Address Henry H. Revill, Editor Vindicator, Greenville, Ga.

## WANTED HELP—FEMALE

WANTED—A competent cook and washerwoman. Apply at 406 Peachtree st.

## WANTED—SALESMEN.

WANTED—An experienced salesman for South Carolina; one familiar with candy business preferred. Address Kemper-Woolwine Candy and Cracker Co., Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Traveling and local salesmen and branch office managers. We pay $10 to $20 cash daily to take orders for the Little Giant $20 Soda Fountain. Grant Mfg. Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

TRAVELING salesmen wanted to carry side line for one article; good commissions paid. In answering state territory traveled. Address Conner Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

WANTED—Salesman to sell on commission. Sun Linseed Oil Co., Richmond, Va.

## WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

I WANT some real bargains in city realty; give description. Address Quick Buyer, care Constitution.

## WANTED—BOARDERS.

THE BON AIR, 384 Peachtree st., solicits inspection, comparison and patronage.

LOVELY rooms, excellent table, at 44 Crew. Terms $4 per week. Atlanta phone 3059. Two floors. Call.

ROOM and board for couple of gentlemen; all conveniences. 203 Spring st.

234 PEACHTREE—Couple or gentlemen, large beautiful front room; also hall room for young man. Board, if desired.

## WANTED—TEACHERS.

WANTED—Immediately for Bainbridge high school, male teacher. Must be A. B. graduate of good college, about thirty years of age, of good personal appearance and come well recommended. Apply with references, to Superintendent J. A. Caldwell, Bainbridge, Ga.

## WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—Live, hustling agents in every southern town of over 1,000 population to handle our line of 1907 wall papers, which is the largest and finest ever carried south. Paperhangers and dealers preferred. Samples free. Big commissions. Willis Wall Paper Co., Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS—Learn to fit glasses by sending for our free book on the eye; it will tell you all about it. A business that pays from $75 to $150 per month, without fail, the optical profession will do it for you. No field so pleasant, profitable or so little worked. No longer necessary to work for some one else at a meager salary. Every agent should have this valuable book. It costs you nothing and tells all about fitting glasses and where to get the best supplies at wholesale prices. Jacksonian Optical College, Nook Dept., Jackson, Mich.

## WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—All grades of old metals, beer bottles, grain bags and old carpets from one to a car load; spot cash on remittance. Piedmont Iron and Metal Co., 175 Madison ave. Both phones 1739.

WE will buy your life insurance policy if issued by an old line company, and will pay more than the company can offer. Get our estimate on your policy. Southern Guarantee Loan Company, 208 Kiser building, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Second-hand furniture, refrigerators and household goods. A. Springer, 230 Peters street. Bell phones 2752-J. 1303-L.

## PALMISTRY.

MADAME DEL REY, psychic palmist, expert reader of fine lines in the hand; advises on love, family and business affairs, lawsuits, speculations, changes, investments, lost articles, etc. No. 75 Trinity ave., between Pryor and Central

## PERSONAL.

DAVID W. YARBROUGH,
MASTER PLUMBER.
'Phones 1255. 20 E. Hunter St.

LARGEST wholesale and retail bicycle supply house in the south. Alexander-Elven Company, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. EDMONDSON'S Tansy, Pennyroyal and Cotton Root Pills, a safe and reliable treatment for painful and suppressed menstruation, irregularities and similar obstructions. Trial box by mail, 50 cents. Frank Edmondson & Bro., manufacturing chemists, 14 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES—We can furnish classified lists of farmers, doctors, lawyers, merchants, county officials, ministers, newly married couples, babies, new business houses, names of people building houses, electric light plants, water works, bridges or barns. Press clippings of every conceivable nature from all the weekly and daily newspapers. Send for prices. Harrison's Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell building, Atlanta, Ga.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to sales from premises by B. Bernard, the live auctioneer at 20 S. Pryor.

CATHOLIC Introduction Club. Has the approval of honorable Catholic gentlemen, including well known members of the clergy. For particulars send addressed envelope to C. I. C., Glenmont, Ohio.

## MEDICAL.

PILES CURED.
DR. E. M. BERRY'S Elle Confection, internal remedy for the cure of piles in all forms. One box guaranteed to cure any case, or money refunded. Price $1.00. Sold by druggists.

## FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

IF IT is real estate you want to buy or sell, it will pay you to see me. A. Graves, 26½ South Pryor street.

FARMS, city and suburban property. Frank C. Davis Co., Gould bldg.

## FOR SALE—DOGS.

ONE lady's ct. Gladstone bitch, one plain sow bitch, good mothers and shooting dogs; one Irish setter; some choice well trained to age Gladstone-Rip Rap young dogs; 5 Rodie and 1 Louise Danstone puppies; 3 Lady C Mars Ben and 8 Maud C. double cross glean blood by ct. Whitestone puppies. These are derbies. Come and see that I am crowded and that these must go. Fairburn Kennels, Fairburn, Ga.

## FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Contractor's outfit—scrapes, plows, etc.; also large wagon. Morrow Transfer Co.

GILT-EDGED securities netting the investor guaranteed interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, in attractive and convenient form, issued in amounts to suit the purchaser. Safer than a savings bank and earns double the rate of profit. For details apply or address Southern Guarantee Loan Company, 208-212 Kiser building, Atlanta, Ga.

BRAMBACH PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED 1823.
'PHONE 1920—56 North Broad st., if you want furniture, musical instruments or household goods packed and shipped or refinished or repaired. P. H. Snook.

ONE second-hand Skinner & Wood double engine, size 8x12, 45 horse-power, fly wheel 5 feet diameter, 10-inch face, 135 revolutions. Apply to Mr. Duncan, care Constitution.

REMEMBER us when you need any furniture. We sell cheaper than anybody in Atlanta. D. Zaban & Son, 20 West Mitchell st.

CALL on or telephone Standard Sewing Machine Co., 58 South Broad street, if you wish to rent or buy a sewing machine. It will pay you to do so. Both phones 2105.

ARE YOU TROUBLED with cold feet? Get a nice heater, comfortable in your carriage by day or in bed at night; bargains at D. Morgan's, 135 Whitehall st.

CLOSING OUT lot horse blankets, storm covers, lap robes and splendid line of up-to-date home-made saddles and harness; bargin in metal polish, harness oils, soap and dressings. D. Morgan, 135 Whitehall st.

MONEY saved is money made by buying your furniture, rugs and matting from Robison-Martin Furniture Co., 23 and 27 E. Hunter st.

LOWEST prices on furniture and house furnishings at Robison-Martin Furniture Co., 23 and 27 E. Hunter st.

## FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms and dressing room in private family, to couple without children. Apply 330 Ponce de Leon ave.

## FOR RENT—HOUSES.

CALL, write or phone us for our rent bulletin. Ralph O. Cochran, 19 South Broad.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of the city. Call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 39 North Forsyth street.

GET our Weekly Rent Bulletin giving fairly good description of everything we have for rent. Phone 618. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 12 Auburn avenue.

FOR RENT—The best money-making boarding house, 21 rooms, in Atlanta, in A-1 order; near in. 56 N. Broad. P. H. Snook.

FOR RENT—8-r. house, 83 Hill, new, modern conveniences, arranged for sub-letting rooms. M. Furse, 705 Temple Court. Bell 2447.

FOR RENT—Ten-room, 2-s. residence, 87 Park street, West End; 2 baths and 2 dining room. V. B. Eubanks, No. 87 Park street, West End.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WE need three additional agents to press our business vigorously in local and foreign territory. The right men can easily earn five thousand dollars each per annum. It will pay you to investigate this opportunity. Apply or address Southern Guarantee Loan Company, 208 Kiser building, Atlanta, Ga.

IF YOU HAVE ANY ROOFS needing repairing, either wood, felt or metal; see us before contracting. We have the best coating ever used; prices reasonable. Call 301 Kiser bldg., or Phone 5492 Main.

BRAMBACH PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED 1823.
BECHT PIANO CO., 62 N. FORSYTH.

A NEW sash, door and planing mill plant for sale at a sacrifice; located at Little Rock, Ark., in the heart of the timber belt; good freight rates, an abundance of room and trackage, all the machinery of the most improved and modern design; the buildings are of brick and of the most substantial make; plant cost $75,000 three years ago; can be bought for sixty (60) cents on the dollar, and on easy terms; one-third cash and six (6) per cent on unpaid balance; in experienced hands the plant will pay for itself in two years. For further information call on or address B. C. Butler, 719 Fourth National Bank building, Atlanta, Ga., or write direct to Dickinson Mill Co., Little Rock, Ark.

HIGH-GRADE watch work. Will send for and deliver your clock. McNeal, 6 Central avenue. Bell phone 1522 Main.

SUMMER resort, boiling springs, fine mineral water, 240 acres land; connection made to resort by dummy line. Will either sell half interest or entire business. Address Box No. 17, Siocomb, Ala.

TODAY ONLY.
CIGAR STAND, heart of city, doing $35 day. Long lease, low rent; a big bargain; $700 takes it. W. JONES & CO., 5 Viaduct place.

PARTNER WANTED.
PARTNER with capital is desired by manager of state of South Carolina for first-class, exclusively Old Line Life Insurance Company issuing attractive and desirable policy contracts, with an especially liberal first year and NON-FORFEITABLE RENEWAL contract, irrevocable until 1915. Business lucrative and partner is only desired account insufficient capital. Answer, giving references, which will be exchanged and must be at age and amount of capital at command, P. O. Box 24, Columbia, S. C.

WE OFFER OPPORTUNITY for profitable business at your own town, manufacturing IDEAL CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCKS; cheaper than wood, more durable than brick, and better than natural stone. We sell the Ideal machines on favorable terms and furnish material cheap. Call or write H. C. RAWLINGS & CO., 301 Kiser bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

TODAY
WE HAVE many good businesses for sale, some especially good openings in grocery stores, manufacturing interests and cigar stands.
W. JONES & CO.,
5 Viaduct place. Phones 5560.

# Phone your wants to

# 109

# We'll charge them.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

Established 1890.
WEYMAN & CONNORS, EQUITABLE, Mortgage Loans on Real Estate.

MONEY to loan at 5, 6 and 7 per cent interest, according to security. Small expense and prompt attention. Only on real estate in and near Atlanta. S. B. Turman.

THE ATLANTA DISCOUNT CO.
A RESPONSIBLE CONCERN MAKING LOANS WITHOUT REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
817-818 CENTURY BUILDING.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE and others, without security, easy payments, offices 63 principal cities. D. H. Tolman, room 524 Austell building.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE 3 TO 5 YEARS; 6 PER CENT. JOHN CAREY, 18 EAST ALABAMA STREET.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS to lend; any amount, 4½, 5 and 6 per cent. Write or call. S. W. Carson, 24 South Broad.

4 PER CENT home money to lend on monthly payment plan; no delay; also money for purchase money notes. Straight loans made at 5 per cent upward, according to desirability of loan. W. A. Foster, 12 South Broad street.

WE ARE PREPARED TO LEND PROMPTLY SUMS OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS AND UPWARD AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM, ON APPROVED REAL ESTATE SECURITY. MONEY ON HAND, INVOLVING NO DELAY AND NO COMMISSIONS. SOUTHERN GUARANTEE LOAN COMPANY, 208-212 KISER BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

MONEY advanced salaried people and others; easy payments; quick; confidential. American Investment Co., 704 Candler building.

I HAVE some cash for loans on desirable real estate, if taken at once. Address "Investor," care Constitution.

## LADIES' COLUMN.

DETAIL perfection has made the Domestic Sewing Machine by which others are measured. Let us show you the difference between the Domestic and the "just as good" kind at 104 North Pryor.

## LOST

LOST—Lemon and white pointer; collar marked C. E. Currier. Return to 611 Peachtree st. Reward.

## EDUCATIONAL.

SUPERIOR results proved at "Mallinson's" (Gould building) for less than half what other business colleges charge. Seventeenth year in Atlanta.

WANTED—Those interested in the famous Byrne Simplified Shorthand or Practical Bookkeeping to write the Atlanta Commercial College, 24½ Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga., for handsome catalog.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Patients to remember that Dr. W. M. Durham has removed his office to Gould building, near junction of Edgewood ave. and Peachtree st. Rooms Nos. 208-209.

## AUTOMOBILES.

$4,000.00 automobile for sale cheap; 1906 Peerless, 35-horse power; fine condition; run less than 1,000 miles. For particulars apply to E. H. Inman, 1209 Century Bldg.

## DYEING AND CLEANING.

SOUTHERN DYE AND CLEANING WORKS, main office 38 North Forsyth street. Skillful, prompt and reliable.

## TRUNK REPAIRING.

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO. TRUNK AND BAG CO., retail and repairing, 77 Whitehall street. 'Phone 1576.

## SEWING MACHINES.

RENTED—Two dollars per month, either Singer or Wheeler & Wilson. We rent only new machines with complete set of attachments. Prompt delivery. Both 'phones 1893. Singer Sewing Machine Co., 79 Whitehall street.

## OLD HATS MADE NEW.

OLD soft or stiff hats cleaned and reshaped for 35 cents. Bands or sweats, 25c extra. Out-of-town orders given prompt and careful attention. Best work, latest styles. Acme Hatters, 6½ Whitehall street.

## PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

BELLINGRATH PLUMBING CO., 25 South Pryor. Bell 'phone 1192; Atlanta 784. All new work guaranteed one year.

## FOR RENT.

Desk room in Candler building, second floor. X. A., care Constitution.

## Repairing.

Don't forget your old soft or stiff felt hats can be cleaned or dyed and reshaped to look like new; mail or express orders a specialty. Bussey, 28 1-2 Whitehall st.

## FOR EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE exchanges—See Chas. P. Glover & Co., 716 Prudential bldg.

## CELEBRATED BARRETT STOVES AND RANGES.

Are the only stoves and ranges on earth in which the heat passes entirely around the oven. Fully protected by government patents, manufactured by Atlanta Stove Works, Atlanta, Ga. Make your dealer get you one.

## AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE of furniture and household goods every Wednesday at 10 a. m. and Saturday at 2 p. m., at 20 S. Pryor.

## FOUND.

FOUND—It takes good coal to make good fires. The Procter Coal Co. sells the genuine Jellico. It is the best. Phone 1672.

## FURNACE REGULATOR.

THE BEST of the age. Saves 25 per cent of your fuel. Guaranteed to work perfectly. See it operate at our office, 107 S. Forsyth st. You will lose money if you don't have it on your furnace. Moncrief Furnace Co., Agents.

## "Dewberry's Delight."

PREVENTS fermentation and constipation and restores the nerve force, which assures good health. Druggists sell it.

## REMOVAL SALE.

We are moving our rough stock to corner Hunter and Terry streets, and would rather give you 25 per cent off than go to the trouble of moving our finished marble and granite monuments. Cherokee Marble & Granite Works, Hunter street, opsite State Capitol.

## $25 CASH SAVED ON EVERY $100 SALE.

WE guarantee to save this amount on any dining room, bedroom, parlor, library or hall suit of furniture, or any odd piece of furniture sold elsewhere in Atlanta. You can easily test this challenge. Get prices elsewhere and fling them against ours; we will stand or fall by the comparison. Our fixed expense is only 5 per cent of our sales; every other dealer carrying the same lines pays 30 per cent on their sales. You can easily perceive how we save buyers of furniture 25 per cent on their purchases. See our splendid stock before placing your orders. 56 North Broad street. P. H. Snook Furniture Company.

## ANSLEY BROTHERS,

Real Estate.

Offices, 4-10 E. Alabama St.

PEACHTREE ROAD property. Seventeen acres this side of Buckhead. Fronting the Peachtree road, which we can offer for the next few days at $5,250. Sleep over this and you get left.

NORTH SIDE home. Elegant ten-room house near Jackson street. Has two bath rooms; house new and in splendid condition. Price $5,750.

BOULEVARD home. Two-story eight-room house, near Forrest ave. Price $5,000.

Dr. J. W. Mayson, H. L. Cobbs and Paul Vose assistant salesmen.

## OLD BOOK STORE FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of Hon. Wm. T. Newman, I will receive bids until 12 o'clock noon, January 22, 1907, for the stock and fixtures at 58 Marietta st., of W. B. Burke, bankrupt. Bids subject to approval of the court.
WM. H. WITHERS, Receiver.

## REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Two handsome new residences just finished, No. 485 and No. 487 North Boulevard. Nine and ten-room houses with all modern improvements. Furnace heated, electric wired, best of plumbing, mantels and fixtures. These residences are strictly first-class and up-to-date in every particular. For prices and terms apply to J. Frank Beck, 38 N. Forsyth street.

## ON THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

58 ACRES, 500 feet front on the Georgia railroad. Entire front perfectly level and in beautiful grove. Six accommodation trains stop daily just in front; nice little cottage, fine lot of fruit; running water; place in good condition; can give possession at once. $1,600—$600 cash and balance at 7 per cent.
C. H. WELLS & CO.,
1104 FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

## BARGAIN, $2,600.

PRETTY 6-r. cottage, near Inman park, splendid repair, lot 60x275; shade and fruit trees; 15x45 conservatory; servants' house, barn, etc.; owner must sell; small cash payment. Phone 5513-J.

$50,000 FOR QUICK LOAN on Atlanta real estate, in sums to suit for 1 or 5 years; 5, 6 and 7 per cent interest.
1-20-tf
WILSON & NEAL,
215 Empire Building.

## LOOK! LOOK!

We have 385 customers ready to buy.
Four of the best salesmen in the city.
If you want to sell your real estate call on
M. M. SNIDER,
21 Inman Building.

Modern home, Whitehall Terrace and Rawson. It is a well built 9-room, 2-story. $1,000 cash, balance on time.

We have a modern 10-room house, Jackson, near Rice; a bargain while it lasts. $2,000 down, balance to suit.
M. M. SNIDER,
21 Inman Building.

W. E. WORLEY,
325 Empire Building.
Bell Phone 3312; Atlanta Phone 3983.

ONE of the very best streets, south side. We have a brand new 9-room colonial house, large lot, large porch and rooms equipped with the very finest mantels and fixtures. This house on Jackson or Boulevard would cost you $10,000; on West Peachtree or Peachtree, it would cost you $12,500 to $15,000, but now listen: on this fine south side street it will cost you only $5,000, with a cash payment of $1,500. Enough said. See us Monday.

WE HAVE listed with us by the owner and contractor 3 beautiful adjoining 8-room 2-story houses, the center house built colonial style, fine east front lots, side and rear alleys, beautiful street. We can deliver the goods for $1,000 cash on each house and balance as you want it. Think of it, getting fine new homes, with such a small payment down.

ELEVATED Georgia ave. lot $1,000.

NOW, everybody knows that Georgia ave. is the best street going east and west on the south side. Well, on this very street we have 3 nice 8-room 2-story houses, bath to each floor, beautifully finished, rented at $30 each by the very best tenants; price has been reduced from $3,500 to $3,300, $1,000 cash on each house; balance to suit you. It's a fine investment to keep rented, and besides will make a nice, comfortable home.

GOOD street, south side, none better. A new and beautiful 8-room house, lot 50 x190 feet to an alley; $650 cash, $35 per month; price $3,750; $1,500 of the amount can run as long as you want at 5 per cent.

FOUR brick stores, Alabama street, $25,000.

RENTS at $55.50; price $4,500, 6 good houses on Larkin st., close to new depot and Peters st. Not one 5 cents lost in 12 months. Call and see rent statement; $1,250 cash, balance 1, 2, 3 and 4 years at 7 per cent.

RENTS for $52.50; price $4,600. New 12-room house, close in, north side. This is about 14 per cent on new, clean white property; paved street and car line. I want you to tell me if you can beat it?

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$3,400—Orme street, close in, good 7-room cottage, with large lot, that is rented for $30 on lease; all conveniences—and this is good.

$3,000—East Baker street, close in, home lot, 50 by 100, with 6-room cottage; modern conveniences and very easy terms.

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Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College at the State Library in Atlanta, Georgia, up to the 21st of February, 1907, 12 o'clock noon, and contract awarded to the lowest and best bidder for the furnishing of all material and labor and constructing "Lamar Hall," a brick dormitory, to be erected on college grounds at Milledgeville, Georgia.

Payments to be made in cash as the work progresses.

Bond in the sum of $10,000.00 will be required of successful bidder.

The Board of Trustees reserves the right to accept or reject all proposals.

Address all bids to Richard N. Lamar, Secretary, State Library, State Capitol, and mark all bids for "Lamar Hall."

Plans are now on file and can be seen at Secretary's Office, Milledgeville, Georgia, and Office of Architects, J. W. Golucke & Co., Temple Court Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

Milledgeville, Ga., January 10, 1907.

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The steamship "Brunswick," of the Brunswick Steamship Company, will sail from Brunswick, Ga., for Havana, Cuba, on the following schedule until further notice:

Leave Brunswick noon Tuesdays, January 22, February 5, February 19, March 5, March 19, April 2 and every other Tuesday thereafter, arriving at Havana every following Thursday at 3 p. m.

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Leave Havana noon Saturdays, January 26, February 9, February 23, March 9, March 23, April 6, and every other Saturday thereafter, arriving Brunswick every following Monday at 8 a. m.

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Including meals and berth on steamer.

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**WESTERN AND ATLANTIC.**

| No. Depart To— | | No. Arrive From— | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Nashville | 8:35 am | 8 Nashville | 7:10 am |
| 92 Nashville | 4:50 pm | 73 Rome | 9:46 am |
| 72 Rome | 5:10 pm | 93 Nashville | 11:45 am |
| 4 Nashville | 8:50 pm | 1 Nashville | 7:35 pm |

All trains daily.

**ATLANTA AND WEST POINT.**

| Arrive From— | | Depart To— | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Selma | 11:40 am | *Montgomery | 5:30 am |
| Montgomery | 7:30 pm | *Montgomery | 12:45 pm |
| *Selma | 11:35 pm | *Selma | 4:20 pm |
| LaGrange | 8:20 am | LaGrange | 5:30 pm |
| *Montgomery | 3:40 pm | *Montgomery | 11:15 pm |

*Daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.

All trains of Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company arrive at and depart from Atlanta Terminal Station, corner Mitchell St. and Madison avenue.

## NOTICE.

Office of the Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Co., New York City, November 2, 1906. This is to Notify the Public that the Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Co., of St. Gall, Switzerland, has withdrawn from business in the State of Georgia. Said Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Co. has canceled all policies issued by it in the State of Georgia, and has satisfied and paid all losses and all claims of its policy holders in the State of Georgia, and on the 21st day of January, 1907, will make application to Hon. William A. Wright, Comptroller General and Insurance Commissioner of the State of Georgia, for leave to withdraw from the State Treasury the bonds of the Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Co., now on deposit with him.

HELVETIA SWISS FIRE INSURANCE CO.
By Wm. E. Kennedy, Manager.

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Circular sent on request.


# FARMS AND FARMERS

**Address all letters intended for this department to Col. R. J. Redding, Editor of Farm and Farmers Department, Griffin, Ga.**

## CORN CULTURE.

BULLETIN, NO. 74, CORN CULTURE, GEORGIA EXPERIMENT STATION.

The editor has been too sick to do anything but help nurse himself for four days, and is not physically or mentally able to write the usual leading article for the week. But possibly a condensed extract from bulletin No. 74, just from the press, will be accepted instead of the customary editorial, every line of it having been written by himself, as follows:

"SEVENTEEN YEARS OF EXPERIMENTS IN CORN CULTURE.

"For seventeen consecutive years the experiments in corn culture at this station have been under the same direction and superintendence, on the same farm. It is reasonable to expect that some definite conclusions have been reached that should be of practical value to the farmer. The above statement, in substance, was made in bulletin No. 46, issued in November, 1899, and certain conclusions and suggestions were submitted under the head of "Ten Years of Experiments in Corn Culture." Seven more years of experiments—many of them repetitions of former work—have confirmed all that was claimed at the date of that bulletin, and the results of new experiments have justified some additions to the suggestions and conclusions therein set forth. The following, therefore, is largely a reprint of the article referred to, but containing a few amendments and additions.

"SOILS AND PREPARATION.

"Character of Soil.—The best for corn is moist bottom land. On uplands the red or chocolate colored soils, with red clay subsoils are better for corn than the gray soils with yellow clay subsoils. But it is advisable, especially on uplands, to adopt a system of rotation, and therefore it is not often practicable to locate the entire corn crop on a particular character of soil. As a rule, corn should follow cotton in the rotation.

"Preparation.—Thorough breaking with a two-horse turn plow, gradually increasing the depth every year. Eight inches deep is considered good plowing. If there is much grass, weeds and other litter on the surface it is advisable to plow under in October or November. If the land is clean (as cotton stubble) plowing may be deferred until January and February. After plowing, the surface should be well harrowed, and repeated at intervals until the surface is fine and smooth.

"Subsoiling.—Repeated experiments in subsoiling the soils of the station farm indicate that the results in increase of yield do not pay for the increased expense of the operation.

"Planting.—Very early planting is not advised. In middle Georgia, as a rule, March 15 to 20 is early enough for the earliest plantings. Indeed there are good reasons to believe that corn planted a month or six weeks later—late enough to escape the 'bud worm' and to silk and tassel the latter part of July—would, as a rule, prove more productive.

"Distance.—On uplands capable of producing, of a good year, 25 to 40 bushels of shelled corn per acre, and when planting ordinary field varieties common in the south, there should be about 3,630 plants to the acre. This number would be secured by planting in rows 4½ feet wide and spacing the plants 32 inches apart; or 4 feet by 36 inches; or 3½ feet by 3½ feet.

"If the soil is of a capacity to produce from 15 to 25 bushels greater distance should be given, say 16 square feet to the plant, or 2,722 plants to the acre. This number would be secured by spacing the rows and hills 5 feet by 38½ inches; or 4½ feet by 32 inches; or, preferably, 4 feet by 4 feet.

"On soils of still less capacity, say from 10 to 15 bushels per acre, the distance should be still greater, say 18 to 24 feet to the stalk, or from 2,420 to 1,815 hills to the acre. Eighteen square feet to the stalk would be secured by spacing 6 feet by 36 inches; or 5 feet by 43 inches; or 4 feet 3 inches by 4 feet 3 inches. A soil that would produce less than 10 bushels per acre, with good seasons and very light manuring, is not fit to plant in corn.

"Spacing.—For the largest yields the plants should be as nearly 'on a square' as may be convenient. Corn planted 4 by 4 will yield more than if the same soil be planted 5 feet by 38.4 inches—the number of plants per acre being the same in each case. But the narrower the rows the greater will be the cost of cultivation. Hence, on more productive uplands the rows should not be closer than 4 feet, or thereabouts.

"Fancy Planting.—Double rows and other similar plans of spacing the plants must be considered as fanciful, and of no advantage, but resulting in loss of yield.

"Varieties.—As a rule it is advisable to secure seed corn every few years from a higher altitude and latitude, not farther north than latitude 36 or 38. Seed corn from north and middle Georgia, middle and east Tennessee, southwestern Virginia, western North Carolina and northern South Carolina have given best results as a rule.

"Seed from Different Parts of the Ear.—Selections from the small end, rejecting the very 'tip,' have usually given as good results as grains from the middle or from the butts.

"FERTILIZING.*

"Corn requires a highly nitrogenous fertilizer. The average 'guanos' sold in the market do not contain enough nitrogen for corn on old uplands.

—*For detailed information about fertilizer formulas for all crops, write to the director, M. V. Calvin, Experiment, Ga., for a copy of bulletin No. 72.

The best proportions of the three elements for such soils is available phosphoric acid, 10 per cent; nitrogen, 5 per cent; potash, 2 per cent.

"It is better for the farmer to buy the ingredients and do his own mixing. The following is a good formula for corn, on old worn uplands:

| | Pounds. |
|---|---|
| Acid phosphate (14 per cent available) | 1,000 |
| Cotton meal | 1,218 |
| Muriate of potash | 32 |
| Total | 2,250 |

"The above would analyze about:

| | Per cent. |
|---|---|
| Available phosphoric | 7.58 |
| Nitrogen (ammonia, 4.80) | 3.76 |
| Potash (K. O.) | 1.50 |

"The proportion is about the same as 10—5—2. Instead of the muriate of potash, 4 times as much kainit may be substituted.

"Instead of the cotton meal, two and one-half times its weight of whole or crushed cotton seed may be substituted, or one and one-fourth times as much cotton seed kernels.

"Stable manure may be mixed with the above formula in equal or greater quantity; the amount would not be material.

"On new lands, or bottom lands, the cotton meal may be reduced and the potash greatly reduced or left out entirely.

"Heavy Manuring.—Owing to the uncertain outcome of a corn crop on dry uplands, and to other causes not well understood, it does not pay to fertilize corn very liberally. Three hundred pounds to the acre of the formula above given, or an amount that would contain about 150 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre, is about the maximum amount that would be safe to apply.

"Composting.—No great advantage results from composting stable manure, cotton seed, acid phosphate, etc., several weeks in advance of applying to the soil, in comparison with apply the same material, directly in the furrows and bedding on them.

"Applying manures.—All coarse manures should be applied as long before planting as may be practicable. Broadcast manuring, unless of large applications of coarse materials, does not give as good results as applying in the planting furrow, or the bedding furrow. After the land has been well plowed and harrowed, as already described, lay on the rows the desired width, from one to two weeks before planting time, distribute the fertilizer along in the opening furrows and mix it with the soil by running a narrow, long plow in the furrow, and list on the furrow.

"Nitrating.—Very good results have followed the application of 15 or 20 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda, dropped within a few inches of the plant seed at time of planting, and the practice is recommended.

"Intercultural Application.—There is no material advantage in dividing the fertilizer into two or more doses, one before planting, one at planting, and one or more at intervals during the cultivation. Nitrate of soda should never be applied before planting and one or two slight doses may be profitbly applied during cultivation, say 25 to 50 pounds per acre at a time, but not later than June 20.

"Cotton Seed as a Manure.—Repeated and carefully conducted experiments have conclusively shown that it is not expedient to apply sound cotton seed, either whole or crushed, to corn, if the same may be exchanged for cotton meal on a reasonable basis. As a fertilizer 800 to 900 pounds of cotton meal are the full equivalent of a full ton of cotton seed, the two substances in the amounts named containing practically equal amounts of phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash. The cotton seed hulls are worth two to three times as much for cattle feed as their value as a fertilizer. The oil contained in the seed is of no value as a fertilizer and is an absolute loss when the seed are used directly as a fertilizer. (See Experiments No. 2 and 3 in this bulletin.)

"CULTIVATION.

"It is good practice to broadcast harrow the cornfields about the time the plants are coming up, and it may be done to advantage until the plants are several inches high, using a harrow with slant-back teeth, or a weeder.

"Plowing should be at intervals not greater than ten days, using a shallow, wide-spreading cultivator. One inch is deep enough as a rule. Cultivation should cease, as a rule, when the first tassels commence to appear, and at this last cultivation cowpeas should be sown broadcast at rate of 2 to 3 pecks per acre.

"HARVESTING.

"Pulling Fodder.—As a rule pulling off the blades does not seriously injure the corn, if not done too early; but it is a laborious process and should be discontinued. Pulling off all the blades kills the plant as effectually as if it be cut down at the surface.

"Shocking and Shredding.—It is far better, every way, to cut down the stalks when the grain is glazed and the shuck commences to fade, put 150 to 250 stalks in a shock, and when dry, shuck out the ears and shred the stover. The resulting corn stover hay is an excellent and palatable food for horses, mules and cattle, and the yield of grain is not sensibly diminished, in comparison with any other method of harvesting."

In next week's issue a review of the results of the leading experiments in bulletin No. 74 will be given.

Bulletin No. 75, containing the experiments in cotton culture made in 1906, is also ready for distribution. It is probably the last bulletin this editor and ex-director will ever prepare and will be found exceedingly valuable and interesting. Address all requests for either bulletin to Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment, Ga.

## Farm Correspondence.

HIGH V. LOW GRADE FERTILIZERS.

H. G. Kaminer, Gadsden, S. C.—I have been a reader of your paper for over four years, and I am proud to say I have received a good deal of help from you. I use on my farm for cotton a cotton seed meal mixture worked out on your line of proportion and have had very good results. I have my mixture up to 9-2.99-2.92 and the coming season will be able to get it up to 9-3-3 by using some salts in place of meal. The point I want to get at is this: Does not cotton seed meal give up its ammonia in too short a time, consequently not lasting the proper length of plant's life? Which would you recommend, my 9-3-3 goods, or a 9-3-3 goods gotten by using a base fertilizer of 8.65-2-2, adding dry fish tankage and manure salts to bring it up to 9-3-3? My lands are light gray with clay subsoil. Any information you may give me will be highly appreciated.

Answer—The standard formula that I recommend for cotton on old uplands is one that contains 3 1-3 parts available phosphate acid, 1 part nitrogen and 1 part potash. The above proportion prevails in each of the following: 10—3—3, 9—2.70—2.70; 8—2.40—2.40; 7—2.10—2.10 and so on. These graded formulas are calculated by starting with 10—3—3 as a basis and multiplying each term of the basic formula by .9, .8, .7, .6, .5, .4, and so on. If you finally multiply each term of the 10—3—3 by .3 you will get 3—.90—.90 (same as 3 1-3—1—), which is precisely the same proportion as each of the foregoing. You may now, if you wish, start with 3—.90—.90 and multiply successively by 1 1-3, 1 2-3, 2, 2 1-3, 2 2-3, 3, 3 1-3, you will get successively 4—1.20—1.20, 5—1.50—1.50; 6—1.80—1.80; 7—2.10—2.10; 8—2.40—2.40; 9—2.70—2.70; 10—3.00—3.00.

Or you may multiply each term of any one of the above by any figure you please and the result will be always in same relative proportion.

There is no material advantage in using a high grade fertilizer outside of the question of freights. For instance, 400 pounds per acre of 5—1.50—1.50 would give the same results on a crop as would 200 pounds of 10—3—3 or 250 pounds of 8—2.40—2.40, or 286 pounds of 7—2.10—2.10. (See bulletin No. 72, pages 133-34).

If one insists on a very high grade he will have to forego the use of cotton meal, kainit, low grade acid phosphates, etc. There is no doubt of the wisdom of buying high grade acid phosphates and potash salts, but the farmer should be content to use low grade home materials, such as cotton meal, rotten cotton seed, stable manure, etc.

Cotton seed meal is not quickly exhausted. On the contrary, it is rather slow, much slower than nitrate of soda. Therefore I advise always to bed on the fertilizer at least one week before planting, and, in addition, apply 20 to 25 pounds of nitrate of soda in the planting furrow with the planting seed, or strew it on top of covered rows of cotton within a week. Every farmer should have a copy of bulletin No. 72 of Georgia experiment station. Do not write to this editor for bulletins, but to his successor, Hon. M. V. Calvin, Experiment, Ga.

A STRONG QUESTION.

W. O. Orr, Roanoke, Ala.—I have four acres of land I wish to put in early sweet potatoes and early watermelons, two acres of each. Have facilities for starting potato slips and melon plants in hothouse so they will be ready to transplant soon as frost is over; purpose using gourds to start melon plants in; can cut out bottom or sides when plants are set out. Also can irrigate crop with practically no outlay except a rate of one cent per 100 gallons of water. So, please answer the following questions:

1. Where can I obtain an extra early variety of watermelon seed? What do they plant in Georgia?

2. What do you consider the earliest variety of sweet potato?

3. What fertilizer would you use? I have five tons wood aches of about 50 per cent strength of hickory ash and five tons of rotted oak leaves. The land to be put in potatoes is red and stiff; will produce one-half bale cotton to acre. The land to be put in watermelons is comparatively fresh, red, and will make one-half bale cotton per acre without fertilizer.

4. What commercial fertilizer should I buy to put under melons, and how must I space the hills?

5. How should I prepare the ground for the melons?

5. What fertilizer should I use to supplement my home-made manure with, for the potatoes, and amount to use?

7. What is best method to prepare the land for sweet potatoes?

8. Would it hurt to put bunch peas in drills between watermelon rows after melons begin to run?

9. What variety of bunch table pea is earliest?

10. Where can I get such peas for seed?

11. Would you advise irrigation at cost stated?

12. Do you think it advisable to start potato and melons in hot house?

13. What variety of yellow corn produces two crops per year? Where can I procure seed of same?

14. Please give best method of raising early Irish potatoes.

Answer—1. Some years ago a variety under the name of "Memphis" was the earliest at Georgia Experiment Station. N. L. Willet Seed Co., Augusta, Ga., supplied the seed. "Harris' Early" is another early. Apply to T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va. I have never found much difference between varieties of melons as to earliness. Jones' Jumbo Rattlesnake and Kolb Gem planted in Georgia.

2. One of the bunch yams.

3. Acid phosphate (14 per cent), 1,000 pounds; cotton seed meal, 600 pounds; nitrate of soda, 240 pounds; muriate of sulphate) of potash, 300 pounds. This would be enough for three to five acres. Apply the first, second and fourth, and bed on it, and use the nitrate of soda as a top dressing, at two or three applications, the first as soon as the plant shall recover from transplanting, and in three and six weeks after planting.

4. Use formula No. 6 in Bulletin No. 72, page 136. 10x10 is a good distance.

5. Turn over deeply in "lands" 10 feet wide. Make hills 10 feet part along the middle of each "land."

6. Can't say how much unless I knew the strength of the manure. You may safely consider that 100 to 125 pounds of cotton seed meal would be as effective as one ton of good manure.

7. No special method of preparing land for sweet potatoes.

8. No.

9. Lady pea.

10. Apply to any seedsman.

11. I do not think much is gained by it.

13. I do not know.

14. Fertilize heavily and plant early of an early variety.

I advise that you get a copy of White's Gardening for South, Revised Edition.

SWEET POTATOES. CORN.

To W. O. Dewberry, Georgiana, Ala.—See reply to W. O. Orr, under head of "A Strong Question." You will not gain much by forcing sweet potatoes. The plants will not stand cold nights after transplanted in the open ground. You may bed them as early as February 15 in hot bed or hothouse. Apply nitrate of soda as directed in formula No. 4, Bulletin 72, page 135. (The "67½ pounds of cotton seed meal" should be 600 pounds.) Marlboro Prolific. See variest test in Bulletin 74.

BEST SOURCES OF PHOSPHORIC ACID AND NITROGEN.

F. P. Jones, Leslie, Ga.—Which is the best source from which to get my phosphoric acid, from phosphate rock, dissolved bone, ground bone, tankage or from Thomas or basic snag? Which is the best for nitrogen, cotton seed meal, dried blood or nitrate of soda? I have a farm on rolling gray land with a clay subsoil in the gray land belt of southwest Georgia, and I want to get the best fertilizer for my crop that I can. What is your opinion of Peruvian guano as compared with the commercial fertilizers, the mixing to be done on my farm? My father used a mixture as follows, and makes very good crops: Four per cent phosphoric acid, 1 per cent ammonia, 7 per cent potash. I do not think the mixture is what it should be. I used a 7—1—5 and I find that I had a lot of bolls which did not mature. What was the cause of it? What is the result of not enough nitrogen with a sufficiency of the other ingredients? What is the result of not enough phosphoric acid with a sufficiency of the other ingredients? What is the result when there is not enough potash with a sufficiency of the others?

Answer—By all means buy acid phosphate, which is now the standard ingredient for supplying available phosphoric acid. "Dissolved bone" is only a catchy name applied by some manufacturers to acid phosphate. Ground (raw) bone is too slow of action for annual or summer crop, such as corn, cotton, etc. There is practically no room for choice between cotton seed meal and dried blood as a source of nitrogen, and you should be controlled in your preference by the price per unit of nitrogen contained in these two, making proper allowance for the $3 or $4 worth of phosphoric acid and potash present in a ton of cotton meal. It is not best to use nitrate of soda except on a growing crop, as a top dressing. Peruvian guano nowadays is too high priced, or at least it was in 1905. (See experiment with it in bulletin No. 70. Study bulletin No. 72, of which copy sent you. A 4—1—5 guano is too low in phosphoric acid and nitrogen. Better use formula No. 2, modified by increasing the amount of potash as directed. An excess of nitrogen, actual or relative, is apt to produce large weed and a late, immaturing crop of bolls. Plenty of phosphoric acid tends to greater fruitfulness and earlier maturity. An excess of potash is damaging to the yield. I cause to be sent you a number of bulletins. Why not write to the director, Hon. Martin V. Calvin, Experiment, Ga., and request bulletins to be sent you regularly?

FERTILIZERS WITH SEED CORN AND COTTON.

L. S. Bottenfield, Decatur, Ga.—A neighbor of mine who always raises fine corn tells me that he distributes the fertilizer with his grain drill, putting only a very small amount in the row at planting. He does not raise cotton now, but says that when he did, three years ago, he proceeded in the same way.

Now, I wish to plant about twenty acres of cotton this spring and expect to use about 500 pounds of fertilizer to the acre. Would you advise me to do as my neighbor suggests? Especially if I should use a small amount of nitrate of soda in the row at planting?

The method would be about as follows: Plow the land as soon as possible now; then in March, perhaps, put in fertilizer deep with my Hoosier grain drill, follow with harrow, thoroughly pulverizing the soil; then plant on the level surface with the Hoosier cotton planter, putting a small amount of sodium nitrate in the row with the seed, and finally following the planting with the harrow one or more times till plants are well up.

Some of my land is not as good as other parts. Should the poorer land have more or less fertilizer than the better land?

Might the nitrogen be left out of the first application, supplying it entirely by the nitrate of soda?

Answer—If you mean that your neighbor puts his fertilizers for corn and cotton in the drill immediately under the planting seed, for one to two weeks, before planting, and applies a little nitrate of soda in the seed furrow at planting, then he is doing just what I have insisted on for some years, both in The Constitution and in the bulletins of the Georgia Experiment Station, and I presume he is one that has "caught on." on."

Your plan as outlined is all right. I would not apply more than the 500 pounds on the poorer land.

The nitrogen should not be left out of the first application, but should be there in the form of cotton meal, or dried blood or tankage. The "small amount" of nitrate of soda (20 to 25 pounds), applied with the planting seed would not be enough for either corn or cotton, when you apply 500 pounds of fertilizer. Don't you get the station bulletins? If not, why not send for them?

WILL GROW VEGETABLES.

M. F. O., Pansy, Fla.—I ask for a little help. I have 5¾ acres of good pineywoods land highly fertilized. It has been in cotton for several years, but did not come into my possession until January 7, 1906. I planted it in cotton last year and it all died. I wish to plant it in vegetables this year. I have plenty of stable and cow manure, all under shelter, something like three tons. Land has good, deep, yellow clay foundation. I made very fine Irish potatoes last year. Now I want all the bulletins you can send me on all vegetables and farm stock for anything you think I would be benefited by; also any bulletins on mixing my fertilizers. Anything you can send me pertaining to the farm, as I have mentioned it, will be highly appreciated.

Answer—Three tons is quite a small amount of "stable and cow manure" to rely on for any considerable results on 5¾ acres in vegetables. Even the whole of it on an acre would not make much impression on such a crop as cabbage or onions or garden peas. Up-to-date growers of such vegetables think nothing of applying twenty-five tons of good stable manure per acre.

I cause to be sent you a number of bulletins. Among them is No. 72. See formula No. 7, on page 136. Also the formulas in part 2 of the bulletin for particular crops.

PERSONAL LETTERS.

The editor is too modest a man to publish every complimentary and friendly letter received during the last few weeks. Let the two following suffice as a fair sample of many of the same character. Of course he feels grateful to the writers of all such letters, but must forbear publishing them:

M. F. O., Pansy, Ala.—I have been taking The Constitution regularly for about fourteen years and like it so well that I can't get along without it. I am so sorry you have quit the station, because I know it will be a great fall-back on the farmers, while on the other hand I know you need a rest, and my very best wishes go with you wherever you may go. I have gained more knowledge from you through The Constitution than from any other source.

D. C. Hendricks, Waverly Hall, Ga.—Having read your very kind letter of December 25th to the readers of The Atlanta Constitution, and being one among that great number, I feel impressed with a desire to write you a short letter, not because I think I can interest you, but to thank you for the above-mentioned letter, and also for the many other good things that have come to us from time to time from your able pen. I will not ask any questions, as I feel that they have been asked and answered often enough to satisfy any reasonable person.

I am glad to know that you are to conduct the Farm and Farmers department for another year, as your suggestions and answers to the many questions put you have been worth much to me.

Wishing you a pleasant and prosperous New Year, I wish to remain yours very truly.

(1) COTTN SEED MEAL SUBSTITUTE. (1) COTTON SEED MEAL SUBSTITUTE RICH BOTTOM LAND.

C. G. Lee, Opelika, Ala.—1. I want to know if there is not something that will take the place of cotton seed meal in your formula No. 2 cotton, as cotton seed meal is selling here at $28 per ton, and most of it is a very inferior quality, as there was so many unsound seed used.

2. I would also thank you for a formula for cotton on a piece of very rich black bottom land.

Answer—1. Dried blood is a good substitute for cotton meal in all formulas calling for meal, so is tankage, so is dried fish. You should substitute according to the percentage of nitrogen present in the substitutes. Blood ranges from 10 to 14 per cent of nitrogen, while cotton meal of good quality carries 7 per cent of nitrogen. Formula No. 2 calls for 671 pounds of cotton meal, or 7 per cent of 671 equals 48 pounds of nitrogen. If you get 12 per cent blood you should use 48 divided by 0.12 equals 400 pounds. If 14 per cent blood use 48 divided by 0.14, equals 342 pounds, and so on. Why not have the damaged cotton meal analyzed and see what per cent of nitrogen it carries? It may be cheaper than you think.

2. Modify formula No. 2 by reducing the cotton meal (or other ammoniates) to one-half, or to one-third, and the muriate of potash proportionately.


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Forrest & George Adair



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## Special Notices.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

BROWN—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. I. N. BROWN are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. I. N. Brown, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1:30, from Epworth Methodist Church, Whiteford ave. Interment at Westview. The following gentlemen will please act as pallbearers and meet at the residence, No. 61 Whiteford ave.: Col. W. R. Daley, J. A. Scott, J. W. Tomlinson, E. S. Chipley, S. Schuessler, J. R. Hardin.

MEETING NOTICES.

A stated conclave of Atlanta Commandery, No. 9, K. T., will be held in its asylum, corner Mitchell and Forsyth streets, Monday evening, January 21, at 7:30 o'clock. The Order of the Red Cross will be conferred. All Sir Knights are courteously invited.

L. C. MATHEWS, E. C.
GEORGE E. ARGARD, C. G.

Attest:
HEARD W. DENT, Recorder.


HARRY LESLIE WALKER

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